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THE STATE OF THE NAVY.

In spite of the vastness of our naval expenses, and of the justly-suspected management of our naval finance, there is always something satisfactory about the annual discussions on the subject. No money is more cheerfully voted than that which has been voted in Parliament for the Navy this week. Should the difficulties of Europe result in a war the money will be indispensable; should they result in peace, it is still our business to be masters of the sea, and the money will not have been thrown away. All debates on the "state of Europe" presuppose an efficient British Navy; without it it is simply impertinent for us to give an opinion on anything that is going on, and we exist in prosperity only by the interested toleration or contemptuous pity of other Powers. We cannot too often remind our commercial readers that the ocean-path along which their wealth comes to them has been kept clear and kept open in all ages for their use by the stout craft that carry the pendant. Nor does the commercial interest distrust the Navy just now. We believe that if a war broke out to-morrow the rate of insurance would not be higher than it was during the great war which closed in 1815.

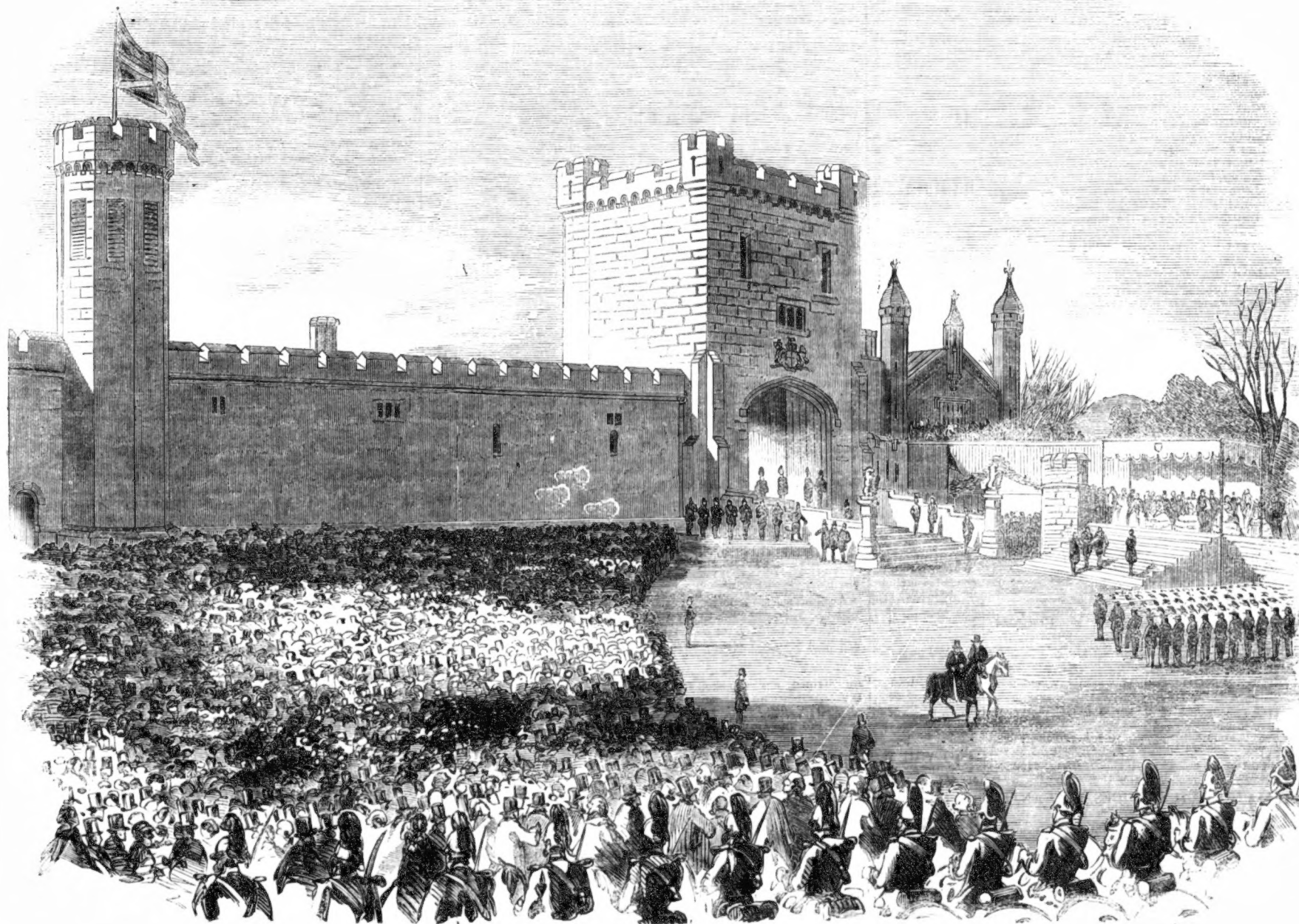
But, while there is no ground for an ignoble despondency on naval subjects, it becomes us to watch carefully the expenditure devoted to the service, and examine carefully the suggestions of critics about its weak points. The general fact of the increase of the Estimates is sufficiently startling. It has doubled in less than ten years, and now reaches thirteen millions—a perfect revolution having taken place within the generation in which we live. Of course the great causes of this increase are well known. First of all, it is a reaction against that absolute neglect of everything naval which reached its worst about 1838. Next, it is caused by the development of steam and its application, as well as the application of other discoveries, to practical naval life. Finally, it springs from the rivalry of France, which has deliberately set herself these twenty years to excel us in a field where Europe once thought she would hardly ever dream of again attempting to equal us. The two nations are racing—doing

a kind of steeplechase race—in the matter; and, though Napoleon is the activist jockey the French ever had in the race, he is not the first, and is not solely responsible for it. The antagonism is the natural result of the history and position of the two countries—a result, however, intensified by the accession of a Bonaparte dynasty to the French throne. It is curious, by the way, to see how men who will not allow the dangers of the new state of Europe still do something themselves to increase them. Mr. Bright's organ not long ago exulted in the possible overthrow of what it called German feudalism by France before long. Yet this is just the encouragement to war and conquest which Napoleon wants; and, if he can sap the internal confidence of other nations in their own institutions and those of each other, he will thrash them all the more easily. His cause and the cause of revolution are virtually the same—just as was the case with Philip of Macedon in his relation to the Greeks; and what he would call abolishing "feudalism" in a country would amount to substituting Zouaves and Prefets for its native leaders, after an interval of plunder and pollution. Reforms of this kind may be bought too dear.

But to return to the Navy. The expenditure complained of is at least beginning to show fruits. We have now a steam Navy, as Sir Charles Napier admits, of 319 vessels—that is, 23 sail-of-the-line, 19 frigates, 9 block-ships, 38 corvettes and sloops, 4 mortar-ships, and 161 gun-boats. Our primary necessity—a Channel fleet—exists in the shape of ten sail-of-the-line, which have been kept moving and kept drilling, and which, though not yet as perfectly manned as we could wish, constitute a respectable and formidable force. Assuming, as we devoutly trust we may in the present state of the public temper, that a Channel fleet will be a permanent institution henceforth, the great questions are how to provide for a rapid increase to it if necessary, and how to do this with economy to the country and satisfaction to the Navy itself? The first is a question of men mainly, the second of reform; but they are intimately connected together.

We have, at present, a much larger number of ships than we

could easily man, and the point of our reserves is one of great importance. According to Lord Clarence Paget, who, of course, has official information, there are 3206 coastguard men, all first-rate seamen, on board coastguard ships, and 3438 serving on shore at the stations. As for the new "reserve," strictly so called, which came into effect at the beginning of this year, 6166 men are enrolled in it, of whom 4000 are under drill. But critics of all parties—Admirals, representatives of the merchant service like Mr. Lindsay, and others—are agreed as to the difficulty of getting volunteers for our reserves. And this at once opens the way to everybody who has a special theory as to what is the seaman's real character or pet grievance. Mr. Lindsay thinks the merchant service ought to be more "encouraged," its officers taken into the Navy, and the naval "petty officers" (answering to the "non-commissioned" officers in the Army) brought forward for higher positions. Mr. Williams calls for the abolition of the lash. Mr. Henley thinks the questions put to volunteers bore and annoy them. Sir Charles Napier dwells on the irksomeness of modern drill at Portland. It is satisfactory to see that Jack has so many friends in the House of Commons, and we cannot but commend that spirit of sympathy which he evokes. The spirit, however, rather than the letter of all these suggestions deserves respect. Anything like a general introduction of mercantile marine men into the Navy would be resented by the profession, and cause ill-feeling on both sides; though a modified admission on nomination and on proof of the necessary attainments might be desirable. The petty officers, again, as a class, ought to be well paid and pensioned. But how are they to be advanced to commissions if they have not had the education of those who attain them, at present, in the regular way? To abolish the power of the lash altogether would be a direct blow at long-established discipline; and we have not yet seen the effects of the recent regulations for limiting the punishment. Volunteers, again, must be questioned in some way; and in this matter, perhaps, a caution to the officers employed will be found sufficient to check any pedantry or undue over-scrupulousness that may have



PRESENTATION OF AN ADDRESS TO THE EARL OF SHREWSBURY, BY HIS TENANTS, IN THE QUADRANGLE OF ALTON TOWERS.—(FROM A SKETCH BY J. LYNCH.)

annoyed the men. As for Portland and drill, Sir Charles is too vague in telling us how far he objects to them. Drill is, nowadays (and, with Armstrong guns in the distance, is likely to continue to be), more essential than ever. To be sure, in the case of the Channel fleet, the neighbourhood of home is particularly tantalising to seamen. We should like to see as much "leave" given as possible; and it would be well for the Admiralty to bear this object in view. But while a ship is getting into right discipline—getting "into shape"—isolation from shore-life is absolutely necessary; and, during this early stage of the Channel fleet's existence, we cannot regret that discipline should be somewhat strictly preserved.

The subject of economy in the dockyards is too extensive to be anything but touched upon on the present occasion. That there is mismanagement of some kind in those quarters nobody now denies. Anchors are bought at a rate much higher than that of the market price. Expenses vary in the different establishments in some manner unexplained. The timber is so irregularly provided that we have been using it in an unseasoned state; and, with 20,000 men at work, at a vast cost, we cannot be sure of the quality of our material. All this points to undoubted, though mysterious, misgovernment. How far the whole of these abuses are connected with the constitution of the Admiralty generally is a greater, more comprehensive, and still more difficult inquiry, but one that ought to be set on foot in an official, yet thoroughgoing, manner by Parliament as soon as possible.

TAKING POSSESSION OF ALTON TOWERS BY THE EARL OF SHREWSBURY.

GREAT interest has been created in Staffordshire by the formal entry into possession of Alton Towers by the Earl of Shrewsbury. The great day was last Friday week, when his Lordship, accompanied by numerous friends and large numbers of his tenantry, started in procession from a place called Blount's-green, half a mile from Uttoxeter, on the Lichfield road. The morning broke through a clouded sky, accompanied by a chilling wind, and soon rain fell freely. The uninviting aspect of the weather did not, however, intimidate the sightseers, tens of thousands of whom were poured into Alton and its neighbourhood by numerous special trains from the Potteries, the south of Stafford, Birmingham, Crewe, Derby, and other places.

The first gun, which signalled the arrival of the procession on the estate, was fired at about one o'clock, but it was a quarter to two before the head of the procession reached the entrance-hall to this very remarkable seat. His Lordship and Viscount Ingestre were loudly cheered as their carriages passed through the grounds. Before the principal entrance a guard of honour, composed of the Handsworth, or 1st Staffordshire, Volunteers, was drawn up with their band. Here also was the band of the yeomanry, like the volunteers, in the uniform of their regiment; and a detachment of the yeomanry with drawn sabres lined the entrance-hall, through which the noble owner and his party entered his new seat. As the cortège drove up, the Earl of Shrewsbury and his party were here again received with vociferous cheering from the men and waving of handkerchiefs by the ladies. When the Earl of Shrewsbury alighted he was presented, amidst loud plaudits, with a silver key by the High Sheriff, and was thus given official and formal possession. His Lordship and his party were then conducted through the armoury and the picture-gallery, and from the octagon, through the conservatory, to the gardens, and thence to the flag-tower. Here, amidst the firing of a salute from a park of field artillery, his Lordship first ran up his flag, and then, in sailor-like style, mounted a high ladder which was reared against the staff, and from its top round waved his hat, and bowed to the vast concourse who were assembled on the grounds. This recognition by his Lordship of the hearty welcome which had been accorded to him was yet more warmly appreciated by the assembly, who received it with ringing cheers. These would have been yet more loud if it had been generally known that, when a young midshipman, the noble Earl was climbing a flag-staff at Alton Towers with the intention of lowering the flag, when he was pulled down by the housekeeper. After alighting from the flag-tower the Earl of Shrewsbury and his party proceeded through Lady Shrewsbury's garden to a platform, covered with scarlet cloth, which had been erected near to the entrance-hall. Here addresses were delivered to his Lordship from his tenantry in some six counties, and from some of the surrounding Staffordshire townships, congratulating his Lordship upon his accession to his new title and lands, and "upon the satisfactory termination of the late vexatious proceedings in connection with the Shrewsbury earldom and estates." The tenants of the Ingestre and Lixall estates "hoped for nothing more than to meet with the same straightforward and generous treatment that we learn from every hand has characterised your Lordship's treatment of your tenantry at Ingestre, and they specially presented their best wishes to Lord Ingestre on his birthday." The reading of this address was received with loud cheers.

When the last address had been handed up the noble Earl said, "He chose rather to avail himself of that occasion to express his thanks to those of his tenantry and friends who on so interesting an occasion had presented him with congratulatory addresses than to reply to those addresses in writing, which, though the words might be more correctly placed, yet would not better express the sentiments of his heart than the words he might then use. To all who had been so good as to address him he would say that, if he did not address them in the terms that their kindness merited, it was not because he was not sufficiently thankful, but because he could not find words in which to embody an expression of his thanks. He could assure them that the gratification he felt at the very kind feeling that had been displayed towards him by so many friends for so many miles round it was not in the power of words to convey to them. The knowledge of the fact that such a feeling prevailed afforded him more satisfaction than those justly-called 'princely domains and estates.' Whilst he felt the deep responsibility which devolved upon him in succeeding to those domains and lands long neglected and almost uncared for, yet he felt encouraged to hope, from the kind feeling that was shown to him, that he might count upon their assistance, and that he should find it necessary duly to act upon that responsibility; at the same time it encouraged him to believe that they would forgive the mistakes and errors which would spring from a want of judgment, and not from a want of desire to carry out the duties that would devolve upon him in the new position which he had now the honour to fill. Having repeated his hope that the respective deputations present would not consider that he was acting discourteously in thus acknowledging their addresses, his Lordship presented his personal thanks to the officers and men of the rifle corps and yeomanry, and trusted that they would avail themselves of such accommodation as had been provided, and which was the best that the circumstances would admit of. He could assure his friends that it was not in unmeaning phrase that he now said that it was the 'proudest day of his life.' Cheers were also given for the Countess of Shrewsbury and Viscount Ingestre.

His Lordship and his party then returned into the mansion, where luncheon had been provided for them. They were immediately followed by those of the company who had been furnished with the necessary cards. These also partook of an excellent luncheon, which had been provided by Messrs. Staples, and was tastefully spread in one continuous line through the armoury, the picture-gallery, the Talbot gallery, the two libraries, the dining-room, and another apartment, which, as the whole of the spacious mansion is now unfurnished, was admirably fitted for the purpose. In different companies upwards of 23,000 visitors partook of refreshment during the afternoon. For the accommodation of the general public, tradespeople had been allowed to pitch refreshment-booths upon the ground.

Although the numbers attending this fête were so very great, yet

there was not the slightest disorder in the behaviour of any. During the delivery of the addresses a square was formed in front of the platform by the yeomanry and the mounted tenants; and the police arrangements, which were perfect, were personally superintended by Colonel Hogg, the chief constable of the county, assisted by Major McKnight, the Deputy chief constable.

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

BISHOP MONRAD, chief of the Danish Cabinet, arrived in Paris last week, and was on Sunday received at a private audience by the Emperor. Baron Dirckink Holmfeld, formerly Danish Ambassador, has also been received at a private audience. The Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour has been conferred on him.

The *Moniteur* announces that the Legislative Body has agreed to the contingent of 100,000 men for the present year by 238 against 6 votes.

ITALY.

SARDINIA.

The King is now on a tour through his new provinces; and he is reported to be received everywhere with acclamation. He intends to visit Bologna in spite of the excommunication, to which the Turin papers have not been afraid to give publicity.

In the Chamber of Deputies, on the 12th, an unmistakable feeling against the appropriation of Nice and Savoy by the French was manifested. General Garibaldi, who opened the question, appealed to the 5th section of the Constitution, which provides that no treaty altering the boundaries of the State shall be executed before the Chambers have approved of it. "The beginning of the execution of any such treaty was, therefore," he said, "unconstitutional. Nice, united in 1388 to Savoy, expressly stipulated at that time that Savoy should not alienate the town and country to any foreign Power, and that if it, notwithstanding, should do so, the inhabitants should have the right to resist such alienation by force of arms, without being guilty of rebellion." The gallant General complained next of the pressure exercised by the French upon the inhabitants. He spoke of ignominious manoeuvres, of bribery, and of threats, which forced many inhabitants to leave the town; and accused the Government of having co-operated with the French to force the alienation of an Italian country by means of the Provisional Governor. Several other speakers addressed the Assembly in the same strain. Count Cavour announced that this cession was the essential condition of that policy which had given freedom to Milan, to Bologna, and to Florence, and that it could not be rescinded without imminent danger to the country. After the rejection of several orders of the day, implying disapprobation of the conduct of the Government, the following order of the day was adopted by a great majority:—"The Chamber, hoping that Government will maintain the constitutional guarantees, and efficaciously provide for the liberty of the vote in Savoy, passes to the orders of the day."

Signor Ridjone made an interpellation referring to the late events in Sicily. Count Cavour, in his reply, considered a discussion on the subject both useless and dangerous. He further stated that the Neapolitan Government was occupied in the interior, and concluded by saying, "Our fellow-citizens are continuing the struggle."

NAPLES.—THE INSURRECTION.

The insurrection in Sicily proves to have been more important than at first appeared. The reported outbreak at Messina was correct. The popular movement commenced by shots being fired in the Strada Ferdinandanda; pieces of furniture were thrown from the windows upon the troops. An agent of the Messagerie Imperiale, and several sailors, who had disembarked from the packet *Meandre*, were exposed to the fire of the musketry, and one of the sailors was wounded. The French Consul made representations to the Governor. The firing of musketry and several cannon shots were heard during the night. The Governor threatened to bombard the city should resistance continue to be offered. The principal inhabitants of the city then interfered, and obtained that the police, the principal cause of the popular irritation, should be removed. The troops made themselves masters of all the positions in the town, and part of the insurgents withdrew into the country.

Palermo is quieted. The fighting commenced at four o'clock on Wednesday se'night "outside Palermo, and was then begun at the monastery of Guancia, on the Piazza Marina. The monks fought like lions, threw hand grenades on the soldiers, and, when overpowered, presented themselves with a crucifix in front, demanding pardon. Several were killed and many arrests made; indeed, some said that the slaughter had been considerable. The fighting was not over in the city till twelve o'clock; but, outside, it was continued till the evening, and was resumed on the following morning in the neighbourhood. It appears that the Palermitans had been disappointed of the arrival of 2000 men from the country."

A telegram from Naples, dated the 14th, says:—"The insurrection has spread to Trapani, where the Provisional Government and the National Guard have joined the insurgents. The Royal troops still occupy Palermo, which is destitute of everything. Great activity prevails in the arsenal at Naples. The embarkation of troops for the provinces continues. The agitation is increasing. The corps-d'armée in the Abruzzi has been recalled."

It is asserted that on Thursday week a large bomb was thrown before the Palace. The explosion shattered all the windows. No person was injured.

A popular demonstration has taken place at Aversa in favour of Victor Emmanuel, in consequence of which the town has been declared in a state of siege.

The *Perseveranza* of Milan publishes a letter, dated the 3rd of April, from the Count of Syracuse to his nephew, the King of Naples, relative to the policy to be followed under existing circumstances. This letter states that the realisation of the principle of Italian nationality is inevitable, Piedmont having invited and developed that idea. France and England are endeavouring to obtain influence in the peninsula. Austria has lost her preponderance. An alliance with France is impossible. The Count further states that the present policy of the King of Naples is very dangerous, and advises his Majesty to grant a Constitution to his people and to conclude an alliance with Piedmont.

ROME.

A popular demonstration in favour of the Pope took place on the 12th at Rome, as on the anniversary of his return from Gaeta.

Letters received from Rome intimate that, if the French garrison will not soon withdraw, the Pope will go to Ancona, to remain there under the protection of his own troops. A perfect withdrawal of the French troops from the Papal States is, indeed, hardly expected, even in case they should make way at Rome itself to the Papal troops. It is anticipated that they will take up a fortified position behind the walls of Civita Vecchia.

General Lamoricière has issued the following order of the day:—

Soldiers.—Our Holy Father the Pope, Pius IX., having deigned to call me to defend his ignored and threatened rights, I have not hesitated for a moment to resume my sword.

At the sound of the venerable voice that not long ago proclaimed from the summit of the Vatican to the world the dangers besetting the patrimony of St. Peter, Catholics were moved, and their emotion spread rapidly from one end of the earth to the other. In fact, Christianity is not alone the religion of the civilised world, but it has been the principle and the life itself of civilisation, since the Papacy has been the centre of Christianity. All Christian nations now show that their conscience feels these grand truths which thus inspire our faith.

Revolution, as Islamism formerly, now threatens Europe, and now, as then, the cause of the Papacy is the cause of civilisation and of the liberty of the world.

Soldiers, have confidence, and be sure that God will uphold our courage, and raise it to the height of the cause, the defence of which he has confided to our arms.

PRUSSIA.

A letter from Berlin announces the arrest of the Director of Police, Stieber, by order of the Procureur General. He had been dismissed

from his post some time since, and will now be brought up for trial for having abused the power intrusted to him, which was almost unlimited.

AUSTRIA.

Despatches from Vienna describe the way in which Austria looks upon the proposition of a European conference about Chablais and Faucigny. The question of the authenticity and correctness of the communication must be left aside, but it has nothing improbable about it. "The assembling of a conference, as demanded by Switzerland, for the settlement of the affairs of Savoy, is very doubtful, as, without France, Russia and Austria decline to enter any conference; Austria adding, that if a congress takes place its programme must be determined beforehand. The following are the ideas of Austria on that question: The fundamental intention of the Congress of Vienna, in neutralising the districts of Chablais and Faucigny, was to protect Switzerland and Sardinia from the preponderance of France. The moment the whole of Savoy is incorporated with the French empire, there is no further reason for the neutralisation of Chablais and Faucigny, and the guaranteed stipulation by the treaties of Vienna can no longer be applied. The only real way by which the difficulties of the question could be removed is by a direct understanding between France and Switzerland, for which the other great Powers would offer their good offices."

The Austrian Government, it seems, has made some direct inquiries at Copenhagen concerning the supposed secret treaty between France and Denmark, and received the assurance that no such treaty was in existence.

SPAIN.

The French Government has congratulated the Queen of Spain on the happy termination of the rebellion. But, according to a letter from Madrid, "in reply to the request of the French Ambassador to spare the lives of the Carlist prisoners, the Queen observed that, though she was well disposed to humane sentiments, she could do nothing until the proper tribunals had decided, nor until she had taken the advice of her responsible Ministers. The Queen gave a similar answer to the aged mother and sister of General Elio, who were admitted to an audience, and who petitioned for the life of the former chieftain of the Carlist army." The same letter says:—"An aide-de-camp of Ortega, a son of the Count de Sobradiel, who was taken with his chief, is a relation of Madame Montijo, by alliance of the Sobradiels with the Counts of Villafranca. The general opinion with reference to Montemolin and his brother is that they were captured near Ulldecona, in a small vehicle, and that an order was sent by telegraph from Madrid to the authorities to have them conveyed to the French frontier and there set at liberty. In the meantime two poor wretches belonging to the Carlist faction were taken at Baracaldo, about three miles from Bilbao, and shot; as also a Carlist Colonel, Don Epifanio Carrion, who was arrested in Valladolid."

The son of General Ortega presented a petition to the Queen requesting her Majesty to spare the life of his father; but the General was shot on the evening of the 19th. A search is being made for the fugitives in the north-west provinces.

Cholera is reported to have broken out amongst the troops in Africa.

RUSSIA.

A letter from St. Petersburg of the 9th instant says:—"The corps-d'armée under the command of General Bezac is about to be concentrated at Odessa, where his head-quarters are at present. It is further stated that the four corps-d'armées placed on the war footing during the war in Italy have not since been reduced to the peace establishment. Prince Gortschakoff, Governor of Poland, has arrived at St. Petersburg. He went there to take the Emperor's commands with respect to the conscription about to be levied with Poland. An ukase is shortly expected to appear ordering a levy of troops to supply the vacancies caused in the army during the last four years, when there was no conscription enforced." The writer of the letter adds that there never existed a more friendly feeling than at present between the Russian and French Governments.

Letters from Bulgaria received at St. Petersburg announce that the prayers in the churches in that province are no longer repeated in the Greek language, but in the native tongue. This change does not please the Russian Government, "which expects shortly to unite all its coreligionists under one head."

TURKEY AND THE EAST.

The Porte is evidently preparing for a serious struggle in the northern provinces of European Turkey. The Sultan has sent letters of recall to Omar Pacha in Bagdad, who, as Turkey's best officer, is henceforward to take the command of the army in Roumelia, which protects the northern access to the capital.

The Ulemas have signed petitions in favour of Morocco.

On occasion of the Easter festival some religious disturbances broke out at Constantinople—Greek and Roman Catholics being respectively the actors; but, it seems, they were altogether devoid of a political character; but we are told that "France will make the Porte responsible for the damage caused by the Greeks."

It has been reported in Galata that the Porte has commissioned certain parties in London and Brussels to negotiate a new loan of £2,000,000, for the guarantee of the interest and ultimate payment of which the customs of Smyrna and Salonica would be hypothecated.

AMERICA.

We have little additional information respecting the serious dispute which has taken place between Mr. Buchanan and the House of Representatives. The House of Representatives adopted a resolution appointing a committee for the purpose of ascertaining whether the President or any other officer of the United States had used money or patronage with a view to pass or defeat any measure before Congress, also for the purpose of inquiring into the abuses of the Post Office and navy-yards, and into certain charges of electoral corruption. Mr. Buchanan, in an elaborate letter to the House, strongly resented their conduct, and endeavoured to prove that they had acted unconstitutionally, on the ground that charges against the President could only be investigated by impeachment. In reply to this the leaders of the majority who had passed the resolutions not unreasonably asked how they could impeach the President without some previous inquiry on their part into the allegations preferred against him?

In the Senate, Mr. Saulsbury, of Delaware, attacked Mr. Seward, as the probable candidate of the Republicans in the Presidential contest, arguing that, while that gentleman expressed Conservative views at Washington, his record embraced evidence of unreserved sympathy with the Abolitionists. The allegation was sustained by reference to Mr. Seward's speech at Cleveland, where he declared the abolition of slavery to be the business of northern free-soilers; and by the fact of his refusal, when Governor of New York, to surrender certain fugitive slaves. Mr. Ten Eyck, of New Jersey, defended the Republican party, and, so far as New Jersey was concerned, declared the faithful execution of the Fugitive Slave Act to be a cardinal principle, not only of the party, but of State policy.

The news from Mexico is, that Marin, signing himself an Admiral in the Mexican Navy, had published a protest against the capture of his steamers. He says that neither the *Saratoga*, *Indianola*, nor *Ware* showed their flags when he approached. He knew the two latter belonged to Juarez, and he attempted to escape, supposing they were towing armed boats to attack him. He says that as soon as he recognised the nationality of the *Saratoga* he ordered the firing to cease, but that the attack on him was nevertheless continued. The steamers, he says, he had purchased at Havannah under orders of the Mexican Government. Miramon attributes his defeat to the interference of the American forces with his steamers. A Washington telegram says that "Despatches have been received at the Navy Department inclosing communications from the commanding officers of the French and Spanish ships of war at Vera Cruz inquiring under what law of nations the Mexican vessels were captured."

INDIA.

THE INDIAN RIOTS.

The *Times* correspondent at Calcutta furnishes the following statement:—

"A very grave series of circumstances has occurred in Krishnagur. As you perhaps are aware, the mode of growing indigo in this country is to make advances to the ryots on condition of receiving a certain number of bundles of the plant in return. The ryots like the advances very much, but they do not like growing the indigo, which occupies the best rice land, and does not pay so well. They always try to evade their contracts, and in Bengal a civil suit for redress is an absurdity. It takes usually twelve months to get the suit on the file, though it may be decided pretty quickly—say in five months—when once on. Accordingly, the planter, done out of his money and out of his indigo, is too often apt to resort to compulsion. Government has repeatedly tried to check this practice, and in some districts, as Tirhoot, it has been wholly abandoned. In some it exists still, and wherever it exists the cultivation is unpopular. A few months ago an over-zealous magistrate issued an order to the heads of police, which I subjoin:—

"TO THE DAROGAH OF THANNAH KALAROOAH.

"Be it known:—

"A letter of the magistrate of Baraset, dated August 17, 1859, has arrived, enclosing extract of a letter, No. 4516, from the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, dated July 21, 1859, and addressed to the Nuddee Commissioner, which, in referring to certain indigo matters, states that the ryots are to keep possession of their own lands, sowing thereon such crops as they may desire; that the police should take care that neither indigo planters nor other persons should interfere with the ryots; that indigo planters shall not be able, under pretence of the ryots having agreed to sow indigo, to cause indigo to be sown by the use of violence on the lands of those ryots; and that, if the ryots have indeed agreed to do so, the indigo planters are at liberty to sue them for the same in the Civil Court, the Foujdaree Court having no concern in the matter, for the ryots can bring forward numerous objections to their cultivating the indigo, and in respect of their denial of the above agreement.

"Therefore this general perwanah is addressed to you that you may act in future as stated above.

"The 20th of August, 1859.

"The people accepted this order as an order not to grow indigo, and half the factories of Krishnagur were stopped. Encouraged by this success, the people rose. Bands, armed with clubs, traversed the country and threatened death to all who cultivated indigo, and promised to attack the factories. Once up, their demands increased; and they are now refusing to pay rent, to natives as well as Europeans. The chief attack, however, is directed against the latter, whom the people promise to drive out of the country; and, as the spirit has spread into Moorshedabad, and is spreading into Jessore, the danger to order is considerable. I state only the ascertained facts; but the belief in the district is that the movement is the forerunner of an agrarian insurrection, of which it may be long before we see the end."

A telegram, dated March 16, from Calcutta, says that "outrages by the ryots of Lower Bengal have taken place. The Lieutenant-Governor has issued a notification which, it is hoped, will be effective."

SWITZERLAND AND SAVOY.

M. Thouvenel has informed the representatives of the Powers who signed the final act of Vienna of the nature of the reception France will give to the circular vote of the Swiss Federal Council of the 5th of April respecting the convocation of an European Conference. "It was not until the King of Sardinia had formally taken possession of Lombardy and the treaties of Zurich had been signed and ratified that France and Austria jointly addressed an invitation to the Powers who had signed the treaties of Vienna to assemble at a Conference, in order to make known to them the territorial arrangements which had resulted from the cession of Lombardy to Piedmont, which cession was freely consented to by Austria. No Power having then objected, France will follow the same course. When, therefore, the cession of Savoy and Nice, freely consented to by Piedmont, shall have been sanctioned and ratified by universal suffrage of the inhabitants, and by the vote of the Sardinian Parliament, France will take possession of those provinces. Immediately afterwards she will consent to the assembling of a Conference for the purpose of receiving a communication of the treaty concluded on the 24th of March last between Napoleon III. and King Victor Emmanuel. France will likewise be willing that the said Conference shall examine the following question:—'In what manner are the rights of France, irrevocably acquired through the cession of Savoy and Nice by the King of Sardinia, to be reconciled with the guarantee stipulated by the treaties in favour of Switzerland?' It being, however, well understood that the Conference shall leave the treaty of the 24th of March intact."

The Federal Council declared, in a circular dated the 11th instant, that "they cannot look upon the result of the coming vote as decisive, and that they must explicitly protest against any interference that will be drawn from this act to invalidate the rights of Switzerland. The Federal Council can all the less admit the validity of the voting that, whilst on the one hand the free expression of the will of the people of North Savoy, which has been constantly asked for, is not ensured, on the other the voting will be proceeded with without previous understanding with Switzerland. Finally, the Federal Council have no means to control the voting; whilst it is notorious that French agents, having Senator Laity at their head, are at work in Savoy in the interest of France. The Federal Council find themselves thus in the position of renewing, in the face of all Europe, their protestations to the Powers guaranteeing the European treaties."

The French Government announces its intention to explain to the Powers who signed the final act of Vienna how the neutralisation of the lake districts of Savoy, then stipulated for, had lost its practical meaning, inasmuch as the military road from France into the south of Germany, which leads through Switzerland, nowadays followed a different track, and did not touch Chablais and Faucigny at all, so that France might menace the neutrality of Switzerland even without possessing the lake districts.

The Swiss journals assert that England, Russia, and Prussia have replied to the Swiss note of the 5th of April relative to the assembling of a Conference by consenting to the demand of the Federal Council, and that the English Government has given encouraging assurances to the Swiss. "Prince Gortschakoff," says a telegram from Geneva, "in his reply to the note of Switzerland, identifies Russia with the other Powers who signed the treaties of 1815, and who recognised the inviolability and neutrality of Switzerland. In this note the Prince also states, that it is the true political interest of Europe to preserve Switzerland from all foreign influence. But France having manifested an intention of negotiating, either with the great Powers or the Swiss Confederation, and the Federal Council having expressed a similar desire, Russia gives her complete adhesion to the assembling of a Conference, being convinced that the Federal Council does not doubt her solicitude to efficaciously ensure the neutrality of Switzerland."—Sweden replies that the meeting of such a Conference is a matter seriously to be taken into consideration. It is said that England proposes Brussels as the place where it should be held, while France insists upon Paris, in which she is supported by Russia.

In the meantime Switzerland is preparing to contest by force of arms any French aggression on the neutralised districts; and she is not so weak as is generally supposed. She can bring 120,000 men into the field in six weeks, and 200,000 if it become a question of defending her own valleys. Of these 70,000 are the most practised riflemen in the world, and, though the Tyrolean bull's-eye men did not succeed against the French masses, we must recollect that the Italian campaign was fought in the flats.

The voting in Nice has been accomplished. Nearly seven thousand of the voters have voted for annexation to France, and only eleven against it. Remarkable unanimity indeed! The voting in Savoy commences to-day (Saturday).

It is announced that the Emperor and Empress of the French will visit Savoy in May.

On Saturday evening a Genevan deputation, representing all parties, presented Sir Robert Peel with a testimonial, consisting of a cup and a rifle. The most cordial expressions were exchanged. Sir Robert Peel promised the support of England for the preservation of the independence and neutrality of Switzerland. The deputation expressed their thanks to the English Ministry and Parliament.

THE GERMANIC CONFEDERATION.

A letter from Bonn, in the *Daily News*, calls attention to the "discontented and distracted state of the peoples of the thirty-five Governments of Germany."

"The Germanic Confederation ('Bund') represents thirty-five states—kingdoms, principalities, grand duchies, duchies, and republics. There is one empire—Austria; and five kingdoms—Prussia, Bavaria, Saxony, Wurtemberg, Hanover. There are nine principalities—Hesse Cassel, Lichtenstein, Lippe Detmold, Lippe Schaumburg, Reuss, Schwartzburg, Rudolstadt, Schwartzburg Sonderhausen, Waldeck; seventeen grand duchies and duchies—Anhalt Dessau, Anhalt Bemberg, Hesse Darmstadt, Hesse Homburg, Baden, Holstein, Lauenburg, Luxemburg, Limburg, Mecklenburg Schwerin, Mecklenburg Strelitz, Nassau, Oldenburg, Attenburg, Coburg Gotha, Meiningen, Weimar. There are four republics—Hamburg, Frankfurt, Bremen, Lubeck. The nine principalities together have about a million of inhabitants. The largest has about 700,000; the smallest has 6000; the average of the nine being 100,000 inhabitants each. One of these princes has an army of sixty, including officers. Three of these princes between them have an army of eleven soldiers; so four princes jointly can muster an army of seventy-one men, including officers, nearly all of whom are highly decorated, as each of the four has the right of decoration. The seventeen duchies together have about five millions of inhabitants. The largest duchy has 1,300,000, the smallest 24,000, making the average of inhabitants to each duchy 300,000. Six of these duchies have jointly 1500 soldiers, and the average of soldiers to each is 250. The seventeen duchies are profuse in titles and decorations to themselves and nine principalities, and vice versa. The four republics have jointly 500,000 inhabitants. During Napoleon's time the Confederation of the Rhine furnished him with a certain quota of troops for the Russian war. The Princess of Lippe Bucheburg was a great admirer of Napoleon: she addressed her troops most energetically before their departure. Her speech was received by the troops with cheers. They consisted of four men—one corporal and three soldiers. Not long since the Prince of Hohenzollern sold himself, his rights, and his people to the King of Prussia, as the Prince of Monaco will sell himself to Louis Napoleon. Exclusive of the Courts of Austria and the kingdoms, there are in Germany twenty-five other Courts, with twenty-five masters of ceremonies, innumerable chamberlains and ladies of the bedchamber, and all the Court paraphernalia, as in Austria and Prussia. The expenses of the nine Princes and seventeen Dukes amounts annually to £3,500,000, representing the annual loss to their subjects of keeping up this ridiculous old feudal system. Each of these feudal chiefs has the power of life and death. In 1848 twenty-one out of the twenty-five either started for England or had their luggage ready packed up for a trip thither. Now, however, they shut their eyes to the storm which is impending over them. Already have the people of Baden rejected the concordat accepted by their Government. The publication of the un-Christian and ridiculous excommunication has not only produced a schism in the Roman Catholic Church of Germany, but has increased the already strong political feeling against ecclesiastical domination and the divine right of kings and princes."

DIPLOMATIC CONVERSATIONS.

The Prussian Minister for Foreign Affairs has addressed the following despatch to Count Bernstorff, the Prussian Ambassador at London. It is dated April 1:—

Monsieur le Comte,—Among the documents relative to the affairs of Italy which the English Cabinet has communicated to Parliament is a report addressed by Lord Bloomfield to Lord John Russell, giving him an account of a conversation which I had with the Prince de la Tour d'Auvergne relative to the project of the French Government of incorporating Savoy and Nice with France. I have no need to tell you, Monsieur le Comte, that in communicating to Lord Bloomfield, in a perfectly confidential manner, that had taken place between the Minister of France and myself, in an interview which had the character of a private conversation, I did not expect that those details could be destined to become the subject of a Parliamentary debate. I cannot, therefore, disguise from you, Monsieur le Comte, the painful impression which the publication of that document has produced on my mind.

Nevertheless, I should willingly have abstained from referring to this incident if it had not afforded to the German and foreign press the pretext for a host of false appreciations and of commentaries, more or less malvoient. If what is said were only attacks against me personally, I might easily dispense with any retrospective discussion; but, as the attempt has been made to deduce from the expressions which I employed to the Prince de la Tour d'Auvergne erroneous conclusions with regard to the policy of Prussia, I believe that I have not the right to allow by too long a silence Lord Bloomfield's despatch to acquire the value of an historical document.

It is, then, with regret, but in order to accomplish a rigorous duty, that I address to you, M. le Comte, the following observations with the double object of stating facts precisely and of expressing a wish as regards the future.

Lord Bloomfield relates in these terms what I said to the Minister of France:—"Baron Schleinitz seems to have also observed to the French Minister that the present Government of Prussia had been the means of restraining the violent feeling which had been excited in Germany by the war in Italy, and to have made themselves unpopular by so doing; and that on the question of Savoy it must not be considered, because they have remained silent up to the present moment, that this meant indifference, for they should view this absorption with the greatest distrust."

I believe that these terms do not render with all the precision desirable what I said to the Prince de la Tour d'Auvergne. I said to the Minister of France that the Cabinet of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in relying on the assurances of the French Cabinet that France would seek no aggrandisement, had exposed itself to the bitter reproaches of part of Germany; that in consequence it must be painfully affected by the contradiction which the project in question appeared to give to its confidence; and that, though having up to that time maintained silence on the affair of Savoy, it could not less feel regret at that project, which, in its opinion, contained the germ of grave complications.

You will remark, M. le Comte, that between what I say and the expressions used by Lord Bloomfield in his despatch there is a very sensible difference, which it is important for me to notice.

The terms in which Lord Bloomfield sums up my conversation with the Prince de la Tour d'Auvergne have afforded our adversaries the opportunity and the pretext of making new accusations against Prussia. They believe that they find in it the proof of the little sincerity, not to say duplicity, of our conduct during the war in Italy. According to them I wanted to represent that conduct to the Minister of France as having been calculated to serve the cause of his Government, and consequently as giving us claims to the gratitude of the Imperial Cabinet. Now, nothing was farther from my thoughts, because nothing would be less in accord with truth. I can appeal on this subject to your own memory, M. le Comte; for, better than any one, you were able to judge how much, in the crisis referred to, our policy, free from all engagements and from all foreign influence, was exclusively inspired by the interest, as we were bound to understand it, of Prussia inseparable from that of all Germany.

What I said to the Prince de la Tour d'Auvergne had simply for object to point out to him the apparent contradictions of French policy, as it was announced in solemn declarations last summer, and as it seemed to be designated in the affair of Savoy; and to make them foresee at the same time all the reproaches which would not fail to be addressed to us in Germany for not having sooner recognised the "veritable tendencies" of that policy.

In stating this difference I am far from believing that Lord Bloomfield has not seized or did not endeavour to render, the dominating idea of the argumentation which I employed to the Minister of France. But—as I myself did in my conversation with him—he has rather endeavoured to point out to his Government the general character of our appreciations, as I indicated them to the representative of the Emperor Napoleon, than to report with precision the detail of observations drawn from the history of last year, and which I had presented to the Prince de la Tour d'Auvergne to explain our views. More than this, I am disposed to believe that even the despatch of Lord Bloomfield would not have given rise to any misunderstanding if it had been communicated exclusively to the principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, who, by the frequent and confidential communications of your Excellency and by the preceding reports of Lord Bloomfield, has a too intimate knowledge of our appreciation to be able to make any mistake on the subject.

But a document given up to publicity acquires necessarily quite another importance, and is subjected to the commentaries of a public too easily induced to judge of a situation by isolated facts not very precisely related.

Such, Monsieur le Comte, is the grave inconvenience of the custom of the English Cabinet to submit to Parliament diplomatic documents relative to pending negotiations. It does not belong to me to judge the motives which

induce it to act in this manner, nor to give it counsel on the subject; but I cannot disguise from you that the fear of seeing publicly given to the most confidential communications must render extremely difficult that frank expression of sentiments which is, nevertheless, so appropriate in the friendly and cordial relations so happily existing between the two Cabinets.

The *Times* remarks that, in the German translation of Baron Schleinitz's despatch, Lord Bloomfield is represented as having *mistranslated* the substance of Baron Schleinitz's conversation with him. This representation is in total opposition to the French original, the sense of which has been distorted by mistranslation, as the following examples will show:—

"Vous remarquerez," says Baron Schleinitz, "Monsieur le Comte, qu'il y a entre ce que je viens de dire, et les expressions dont Lord Bloomfield s'est servi dans sa dépêche, une nuance très sensible qu'il n'importe de faire ressortir."

This passage is rendered into German:—

Es wird En. Excellenz nicht entgehen, dass zwischen dem was ich eben gesagt, und der Ausdrücke deren sich Lord Bloomfield in seiner Depesche bedient hat, eine sehr bemerkbare Abweichung besteht, auf deren Hervorhebung es mir ankommt.

There is a very wide difference between "une nuance très sensible" ("nuance" being literally "a shade") and "eine sehr bemerkbare Abweichung" ("Abweichung" literally being "a deviation"). Such a rendering cannot be laid to the charge of ignorance.

A NEW FRENCH PAMPHLET.

A NEW political pamphlet, loudly heralded, has just appeared in Paris. It is entitled "La Coalition," and is directed against the speech of Lord John Russell, in which, referring to the universal distrust occasioned by the tortuous conduct of the French Government with regard to Savoy and Nice, his Lordship adverted to the possibility of England being compelled to seek other alliances. On this theme an accusation is built up against Lord John Russell of a desire to revive the holy alliance. The object of this work is to show by an artful enumeration of causes, or supposed causes, of differences with other Powers, that it is impossible at the present day for England to form any alliances, that France can do as she likes, that the only "coalition" practicable is a coalition of peoples under the protection of France:—

England is only predominant through her navy; but there are three or four Powers in Europe who, if they would combine, might hold all the British fleets in check. Let France ally herself with Russia and Denmark, and England would be shut out of the Northern and Black Seas. Let her call on Spain and Portugal to join this alliance, and the Atlantic and the Mediterranean will no longer exist for the English. Their island of Malta and their Gibraltar will soon be but the dreams of disappointed ambition—the ruins of a proud dominion. Let Russia take Constantinople and France establish herself in Alexandria, while generously opening the Indies by way of the Isthmus of Suez to all Europe; let Austria retire gradually from Italy and strengthen herself on the Danube; then England will be conquered and the balance of power adjusted in Europe.

The *Constitutionnel* says it is authorised to declare that this pamphlet has neither directly nor indirectly been inspired by Government; but this assertion is as likely to be false as true. Nobody believes in the declarations of the French Government now. The publication of the pamphlet had an unfavourable effect on the Bourse.

The *Moniteur* states that the pamphlet "La Coalition" serves as a pretext for Bourse manoeuvres. "The law does not give to Government a right to stop the publication of a pamphlet containing no particularised offence, but the Minister of the Interior has brought under the notice of the Minister of Justice the Bourse manoeuvres on the occasion of the publication of the pamphlet 'La Coalition,' and a judicial inquiry will be held."

PRIZES FOR RIFLE-SHOOTING.—The council of the National Rifle Association announces that having resolved that the chief prize and the gold medal of the association shall be shot for by the volunteers at the National Rifle Association meeting in July next, with a small-bore rifle, at ranges of 800, 900, and 1000 yards, they are anxious that the competitors should contend as far as possible on equal terms. This can only be effected by confining them to one description of arm, but, before deciding upon it, the council invite the gunmakers of the United Kingdom to a competition with rifles of a minimum bore of .451, and of a maximum weight of 94lb., the pull of the trigger not being less than 3lb. This competition will take place at Hythe on the 1st of May. The rifle that gives the best figure will then be selected, subject to the condition of the manufacturer undertaking to supply the required number of forty within two months of that date, and of their being equal in quality to the one so chosen.

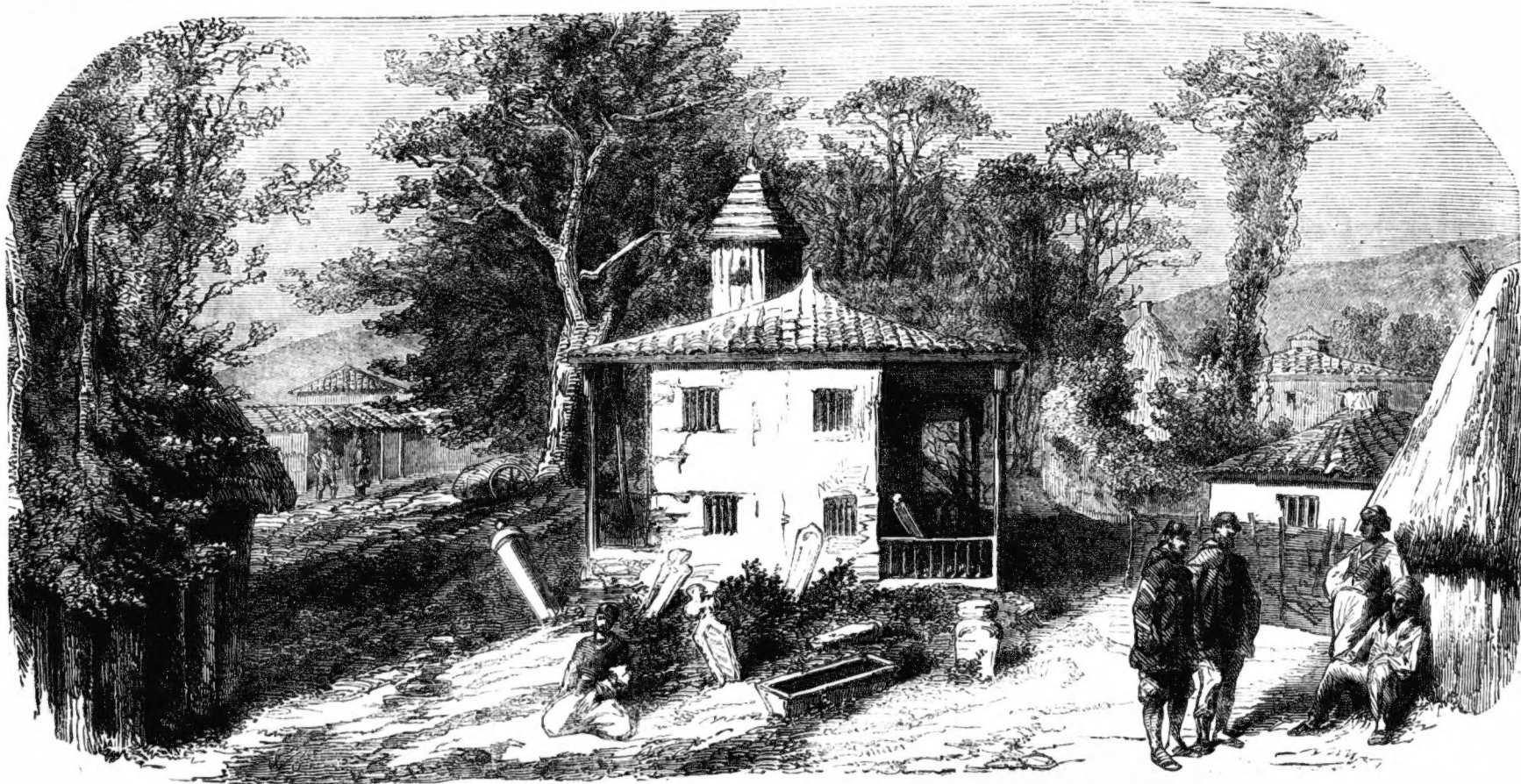
THE AMERICAN TRADE WITH CANADA.—Mr. Hatch, the American Commissioner appointed to examine the working of the Reciprocity Treaty with Canada, has, it is said, presented a report unfavourable to the treaty, and recommending its speedy abrogation.

VISIT OF THE ARCHDUKE MAXIMILIAN OF AUSTRIA TO TETUAN.

THE Archduke and Archduchess Maximilian of Austria recently visited the captured city of Tetuan on their way back from a voyage to the Brazils. The Austrian frigate *Pomona* landed the illustrious excursionists at the mouth of the river which communicates with the city. Here they were met by Generals Prim and Latorre, and, horses been provided, the visitors rode off at once to Tetuan, where they were received by the General-in-Chief, Marshal O'Donnell. Under the guidance of the Spanish Commander the Imperial guests visited everything of interest in the city—such as the principal mosque and some of the most remarkable Moorish houses in Tetuan. None of these houses have windows in the streets; only dead white walls face the narrow thoroughfares. Here and there, however, a semicircular box, like half a barrel, is fixed against the wall, covering an aperture, and having in its staves minute loopholes, not much larger than keyholes, through which one can fancy the dusky Moorish beauties stealing a glance at a passing pageant—perhaps at the gallant array of Mukey Abbas's picked cavalry, as they went out, full of confidence, to meet a disastrous defeat. The windows of the houses are inside, opening upon the patio.

Those who are acquainted with the cities of Southern Spain, especially Cadiz and Seville, will understand by the term *patio* an internal court, almost a garden, marble-paved, a fountain in the centre, shaded with orange-trees and oleanders, and other flowering shrubs, planted or in boxes. This arrangement, delightful in a country where summer reigns nine months out of the twelve, is found in Tetuan but in a few of the best houses. In the others the *patio* is a small square opening, paved in mosaic, with coloured earthenware blocks. On the first floor a gallery runs round the opening. Few of the houses have more than one floor over above ground. When rain falls, it passes through the house into the court, and thence runs off the sinks arranged with that object. The floors of the rooms, the stairs, every part of the house whereon you tread, are of the same sort of mosaic, until you ascend to the *azotea*, on emerging upon which, generally from an extremely steep and narrow staircase, you are blinded by a glare of white. Roof, walls, parapets, everything is of dazzling whiteness, and the eye recoils with a sensation of great relief upon boxes of geraniums and sweet-smelling plants and herbs, which generally fill up the nooks of the platform. You rest your arms upon the parapet and look abroad. Everything about you is white; each house-roof seems a repetition of its neighbour; lime is everywhere, and you feel yourself doomed to ophthalmia. Fortunately, your glances stray further, and reach, beyond the uniform glitter, the green expanse that girdles the city—grass, and foliage, and blossom, spreading away far across the valley and up the ascent, and over the hilltops, until they dwindle and gradually cease amid the grey crags that form the topmost outline of the beautiful landscape.

When the Archduke and Archduchess had gone over some of these Moorish mansions they started forth, still accompanied by Marshal O'Donnell, to visit the advanced posts of the army, then thrown forward on the road to Tangier. Delighted with all they had seen, and the courtesy of the Spanish Commander-in-Chief and the members of his staff, the Imperial couple returned on board the *Pomona* at sundown, and started on the journey up the Mediterranean.



TARTAR VILLAGE AND MOSQUE AT SKELIA.

TARTAR VILLAGE.

RECENT advices from Russia have brought us the intelligence that the whole of a tribe of Tartars on the frontiers had abjured their faith and become disciples of the Greek Church. Russia is extremely fortunate in her missionaries, who have been enabled thus to convert some thousands of her Moslem subjects at one preaching. There must be something more in the Greek ritual than we are acquainted with, though we have our own notion that the Popes had much less to do with this universal proselytism than the stern commands of a military governor.

Our Engraving shows a Tartar Village, with its small mosque built

in the centre. Very fresh and pretty, indeed, is the position of the small clump of mud huts, shaded by tall, richly-foliated trees; almost as fresh and pretty as the site of a village in our own "Merrie England."

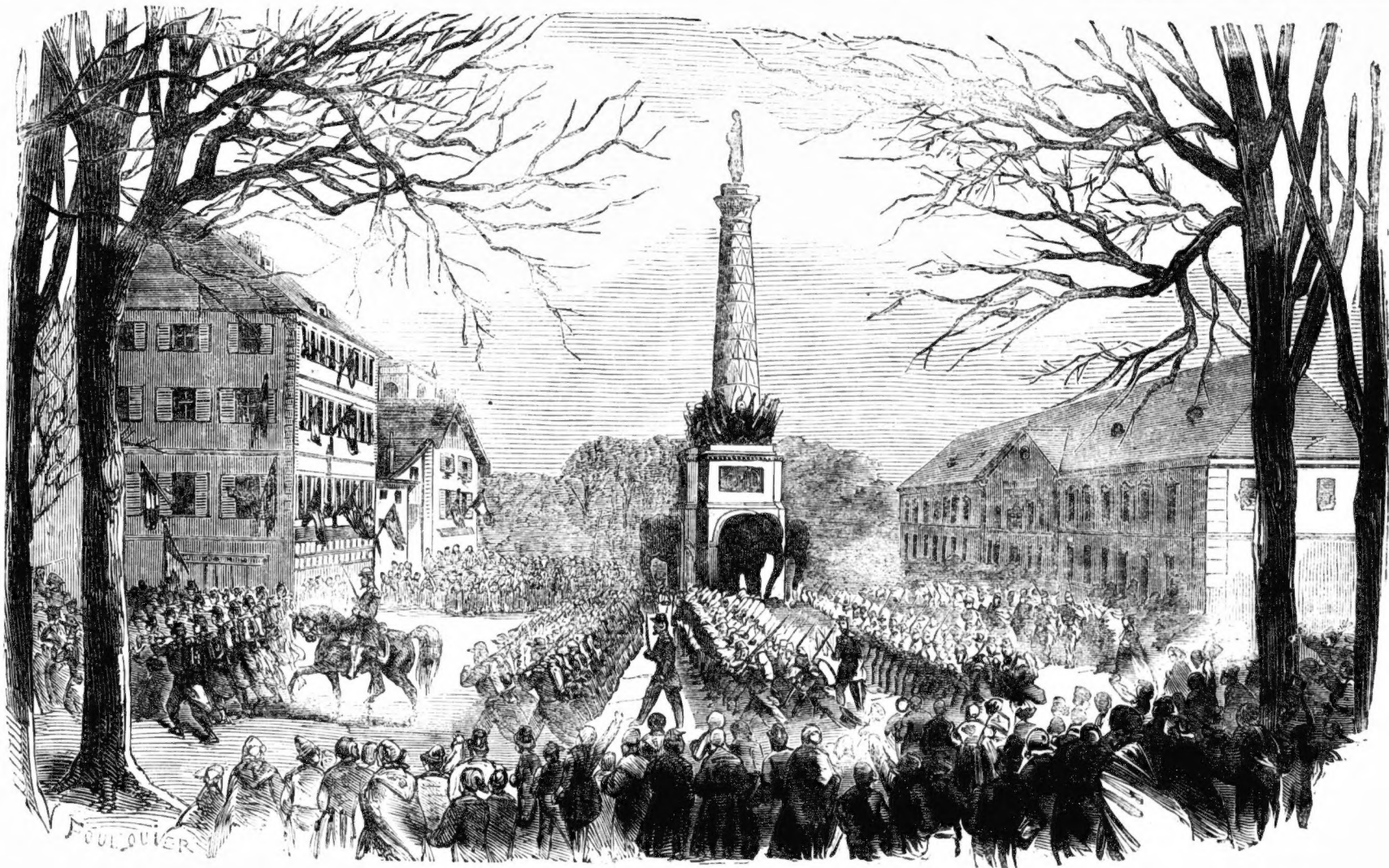
ENTRY OF FRENCH TROOPS INTO CHAMBERY.

At nine o'clock on the morning of the 28th ult. the first detachment of the French army—four companies of the 80th of the Line—arrived at Chambéry from St. Jean de Maurienne. They had been expected from day to day, and thus there had been sufficient time to make all

preparations. Some of the most ardent supporters of the annexation to France—*tapissiers*, *ferblantiers*, and *lampistes*—had been preparing French flags, French transparencies, and lamps, and yet no one seemed inclined to make a beginning by buying, much less exhibiting, them. Those who were loudest in the praise of the future were as much behind when the decisive moment came as those who looked more gloomily at events. The result of this was that the *tapissiers* and *lampistes*, seeing themselves deceived in their expectations, relented somewhat in their patriotic ardour, and when at last the arrival of the French troops was officially announced there was not a sufficient supply of their patriotic articles.



THE ARCHDUKE AND ARCHDUCHESS MAXIMILIAN OF AUSTRIA VISITING TETUAN.—(FROM A SKETCH BY M. TRIESTE.)



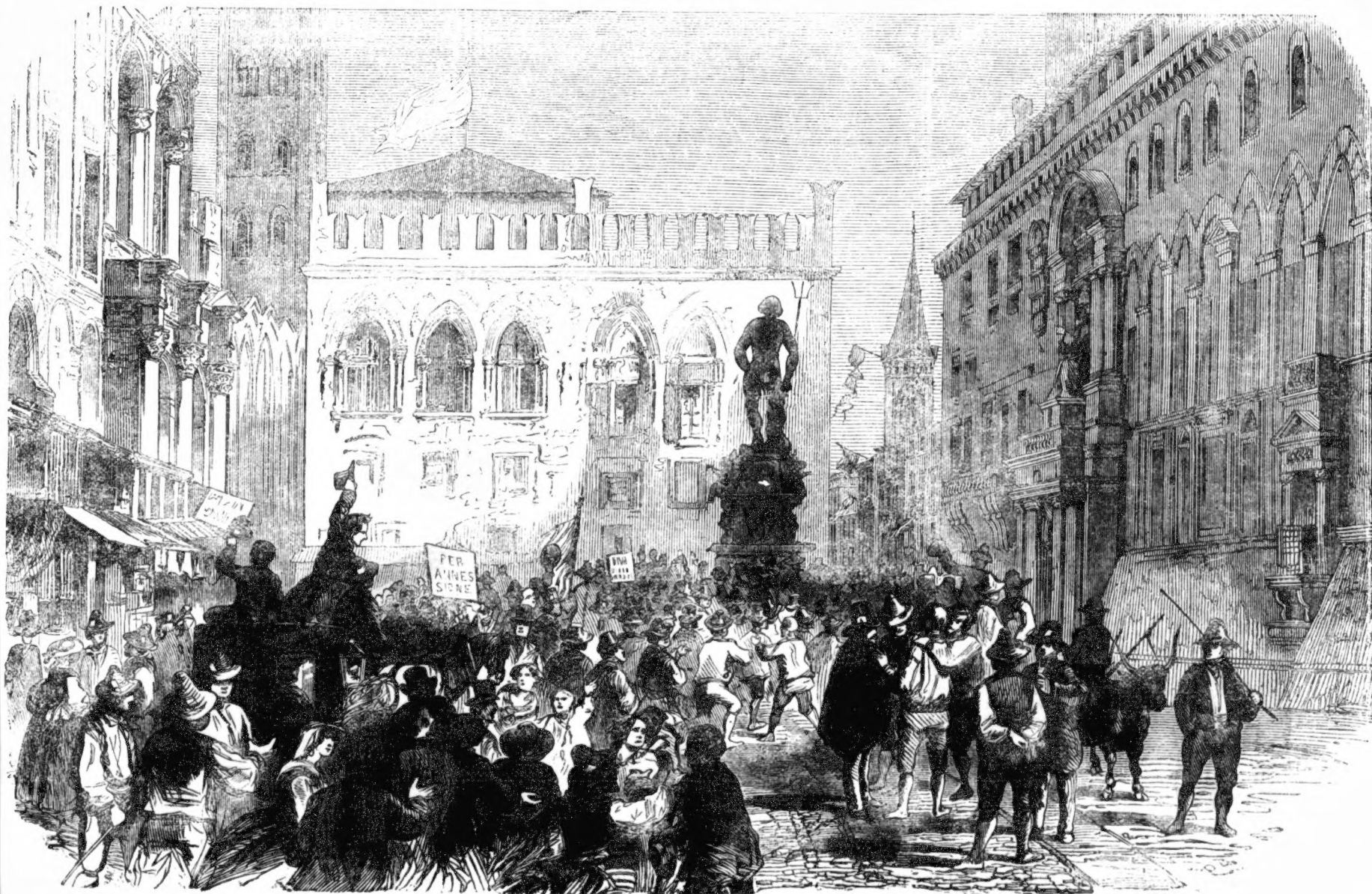
FRENCH TROOPS ENTERING CHAMBERY, SAVOY.

The municipality, similarly embarrassed, published a confused and rambling proclamation, speaking of the return of the laurel-crowned troops after creating a great State on the other side of the Alps, inviting the inhabitants to take leave of the old dynasty, telling them that their King Victor Emmanuel acquiesced in their wishes to unite with the great French nation, that they were to receive the French troops as brothers; on the top of the proclamation were the arms of the house of Savoy, and at the bottom "Vive Napoleon III.," and "Vive la France." The proclamation by which the National Guard was convoked to receive the welcome guests at the station suffered equally from an embarrassing confusion of ideas. On the station itself flagstaves had

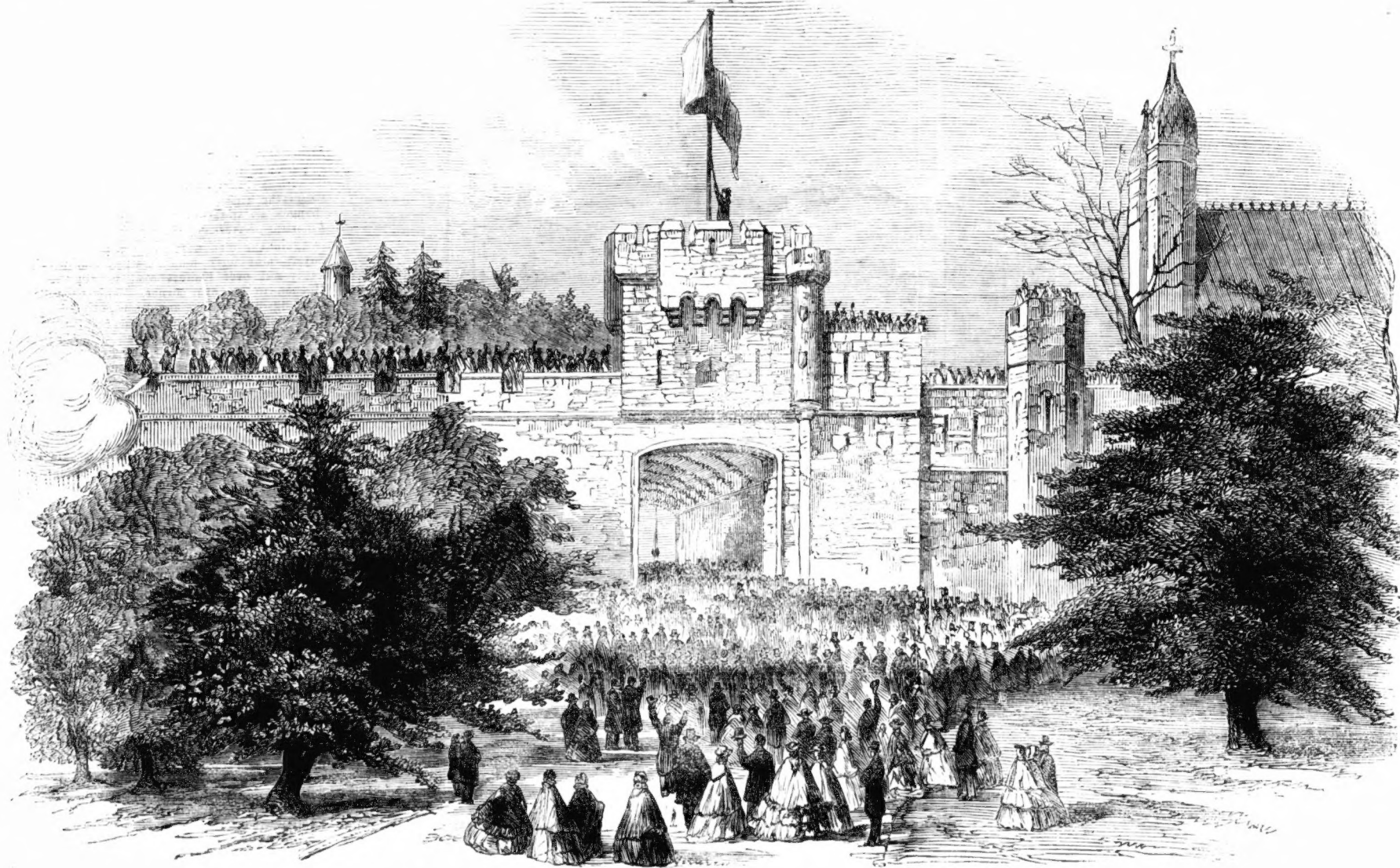
been erected, half decorated with the Sardinian and half with the French flag, bearing on one side a medallion with the cipher of the Emperor, and on the other one with the cipher of the King. In the decorations of the Hôtel de Ville the same thing prevailed, the old master having his share as well as the new one; the only difference being the Imperial arms over the balcony, giving a decided advantage to the rising star. Most of the few decorated private houses showed the same anxiety to please two masters.

The National Guard, with their band, having taken up their position before the station to the number of a few hundreds, the municipality arrived to greet the French troops at their entry into the town.

The train arrived in due time, the band struck up "Partant pour la Syrie," the men tried to get up a cheer, the soldiers answered, the women waved their handkerchiefs, the Syndic made his congratulatory speech to the Colonel, and the troops, accompanied by the National Guard and followed by the crowd, went to their barracks, preceded by the band. The thing passed off very respectably. Soon after this the soldiers were again in the streets, where many of them found hospitable entertainers, as might be judged by the visible effect of their efforts a few hours afterwards. The town was rather more animated than usual, and here and there, in passing, there were attempts at cheering the soldiers. It may be that Savoyards are not such demonstrative people



THE GOVERNMENT SQUARE OF BOLOGNA DURING THE VOTING FOR ANNEXATION WITH PIEDMONT.

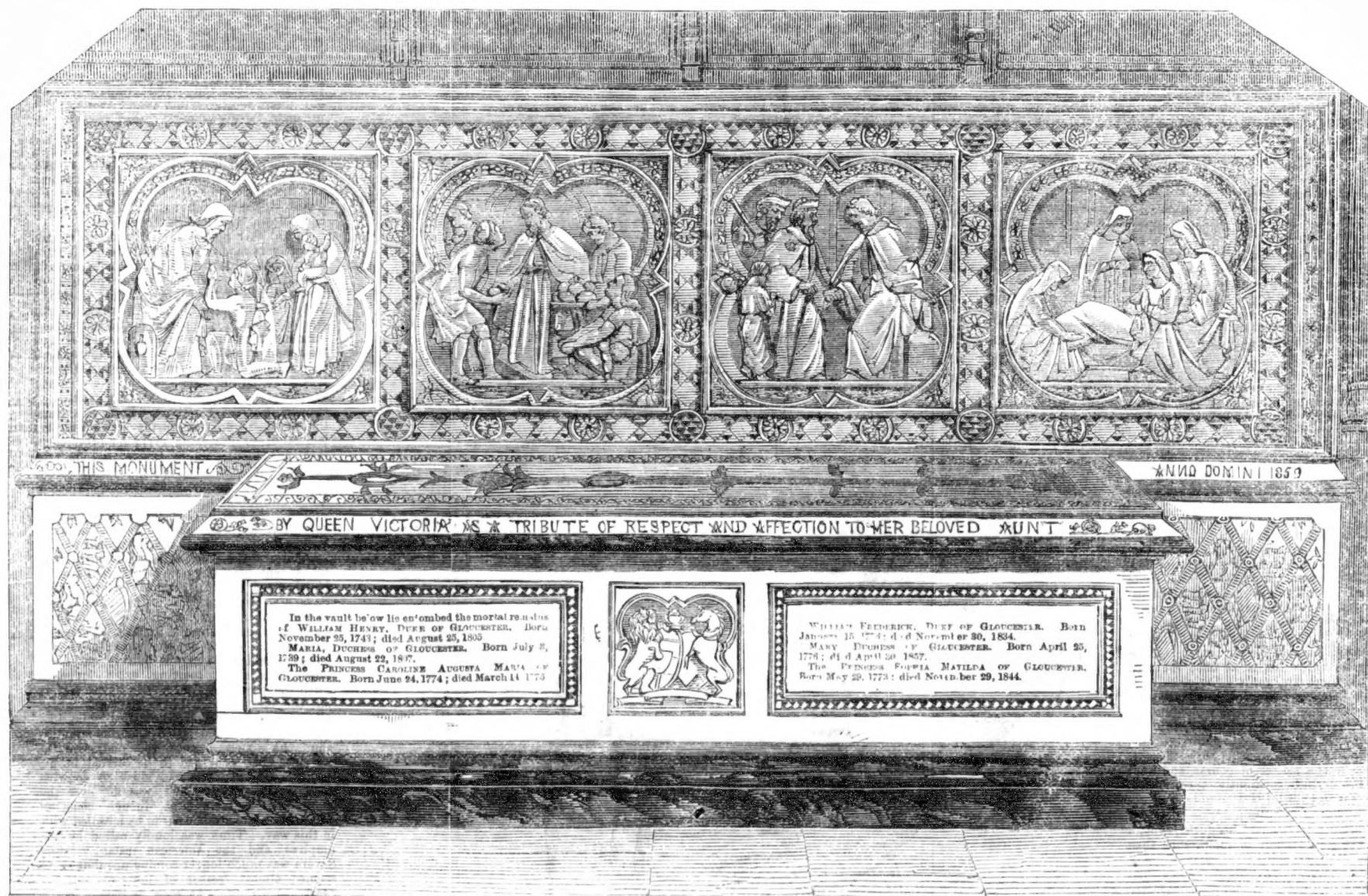


THE EARL OF SHREWSBURY HOISTING HIS STANDARD ON ALTON TOWERS.—(FROM A SKETCH BY J. LYNCH.—SEE PAGE 240.)

second, of "Feeding the hungry with bread;" the third, of "Relieving the wearied traveller on his way;" the fourth, of "Visiting the sick bed." The following inscription appears on the edge of the marble slab forming the top, occupying the ends and front:—"This tomb has been erected by Queen Victoria as a tribute of respect and affection to her beloved aunt, Mary, Duchess of Gloucester,

Anno Domini 1859." Within the panels already described are the following inscriptions:—"In the first—"In the vault below are interred the mortal remains of William Henry, Duke of Gloucester, born Nov. 25, 1743; died Aug. 25, 1805. Maria, Duchess of Gloucester, born July 3, 1739; died Aug. 22, 1807. The Princess Caroline Augusta Matilda of Gloucester, born June 24, 1774; died March 14,

1775." The second panel contains the following:—"William Frederick, Duke of Gloucester, born Jan. 15, 1776; died Nov. 30, 1834. Mary, Duchess of Gloucester, born April 25, 1776; died April 30, 1857. Princess Sophia Matilda of Gloucester, born May 29, 1773; died Nov. 29, 1844." The bas-reliefs and the sculpture were executed by Mr. Theed, and the architectural portion by Mr. Gilbert Scott.



THE DUCHESS OF GLOUCESTER'S TOMB IN ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL, WINDSOR.

FIGHT FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP.

It is not our custom, as our readers know, to chronicle prize-fights; and it is unnecessary to say that we are not ardent admirers or supporters of the sport. When, however, a contest like that which came off on Tuesday occurs—a contest which has been the subject of conversation in every circle of society for a month past, and which proved a thoroughly representative fight in everything for which the "noble art" is upheld and condemned—we cannot abstain from giving an account of the affair for the edification of both parties.

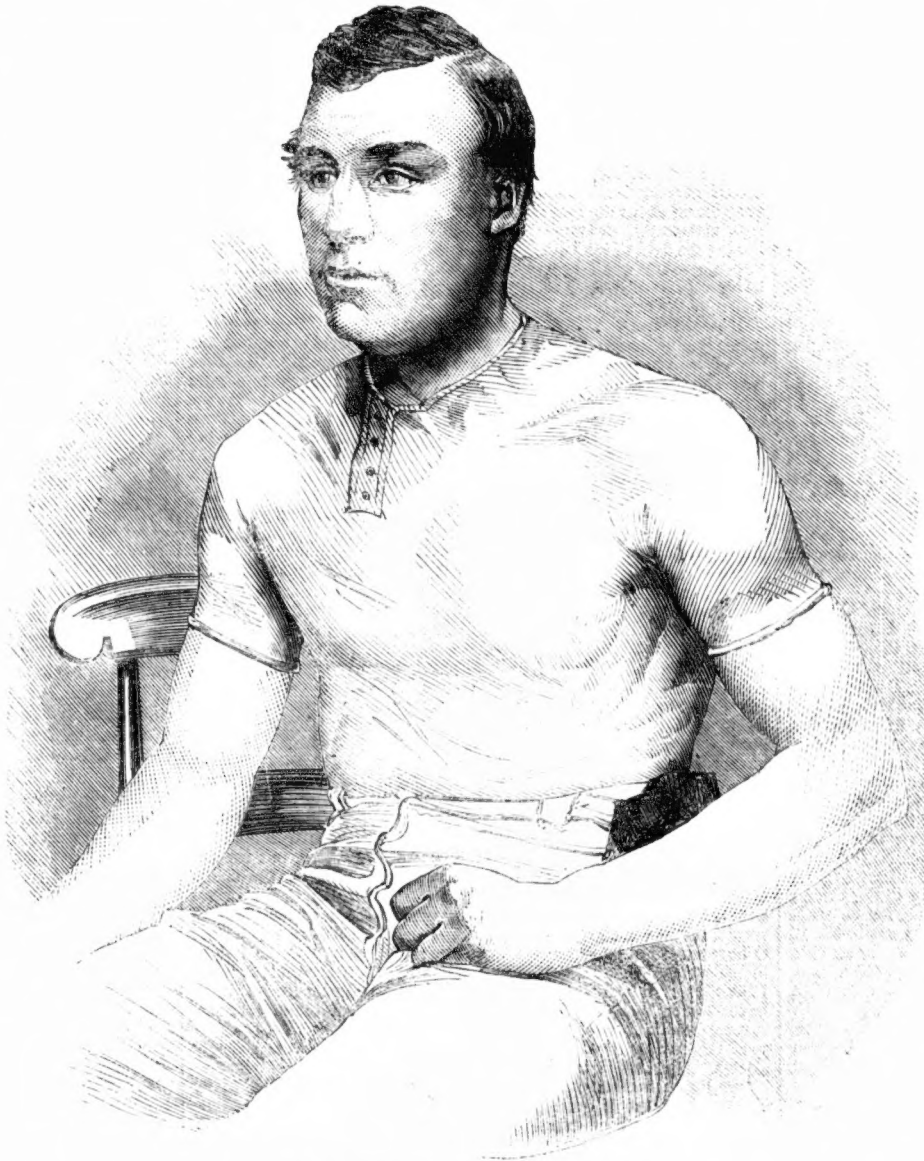
We need scarcely enter on any recapitulation of the events which led to this match, all of which may be summed up in the few words that Sayers holds "the belt" as the champion of England, and in virtue of his office, while he retains it, is bound for three years to accept all challenges, no matter from whom. This challenge accordingly came from America on Heenan's part, and, in spite of the immense natural advantages of his challenger, Sayers was bound at once to accept it. All relating to the day and place fixed for the match was kept a profound secret, as the police, to do them justice, left no means untried to prevent its taking place. Nevertheless, in spite of all precautions, a special train was hired, which started from London-bridge at four a.m. on Tuesday morning. The train contained some thousand persons, all of what are called the upper classes. There were gentlemen of all ranks—members of both Houses in plenty. Authors, poets, painters, soldiers, and even clergymen were present. All along the line police were posted, with mounted patrols, at regular distances; but the train turned off at Reigate, and, after a long run, came out in the Farnborough station, close to Aldershot. In an instant after all were out in the fields, following the men who with the ropes and stakes led the way across what turned out to be a most difficult piece of country. There seemed a constant succession of double hedges and ditches, which were crossed at last more or less successfully, until a rather narrow stream, or very broad muddy ditch (the Blackwater), which divides Surrey from Hampshire, brought all to a full stop. The ring was formed on the Hampshire side.

The instant the inclosure of ropes and stakes, twenty-four feet square, was formed Sayers stepped into it, and was cheered tremendously. Heenan, who followed, was greeted in the same manner, and the two men, who there for the first time met, warmly shook hands. Then there was a toss for corners, which Heenan won, and chose that in which he would have the highest ground, and with his back to the sun, leaving Sayers the spot where the glare was full in his face. Umpires for each man were appointed, and a referee for both, and, these preliminaries over, the men prepared for fight.

Heenan's appearance was most formidable. In height he is about six feet two, with extraordinarily long arms, deep chest, and wide and powerful shoulders. Exercise and long training had developed the immense muscles of his arms and shoulders till they appeared like masses of bone beneath the thin covering of skin. Every movement showed the sinews and muscles working like lithe machinery beneath their thin fine covering, and every gesture was made with that natural grace and freedom which always seem to belong to the highest development of physical power. Sayers is only about five feet eight, and, though he looked hard as flint, his deficiencies in regard to his antagonist in height, weight, and strength, and, above all, length of arm, made it a matter of surprise how he could hope to contest with him at all.

When the men stood opposed to each other the immense difference between them in height, weight, strength, and length of arm was now more than ever manifest; and the disadvantages under which Sayers laboured appeared to many to be too much for him. The sun shone bright and full in his face, so as almost to blind him; yet he seemed cool and confident. At starting both seemed very cautious. The feints were quick and constant, and each avoided the other with more or less agility. At last Sayers caught a slight blow on the mouth, which he returned heavily, drawing first blood from Heenan, amid shouts of congratulation. Both seemed still more cautious, and, after much sparring and warding off an intended blow, both stopped and looked at each other with hands down. After a little rest they again sparred and closed, when Sayers gave his adversary some heavy blows on the body and got down easily.

Each man was instantly attended by his seconds, who carefully sponged his body and face, and rinsed out his mouth with a little cold water. Again they advanced. Each seemed then to know his antagonist better; the sparring was quicker, and the huge muscular arm of Heenan went backwards and forwards with immense rapidity. Three times he hit at Sayers, but out of distance, and apparently as if to put the champion off his guard. At last he darted forward like lightning, and dealt Sayers a blow in the mouth which sent him reeling. Tom, however, as if to show how little he cared for it, at once ventured close to his huge antagonist—too close as it proved, for the long arm of Heenan was shot out like a dart, and, with a heavy blow on his forehead, Sayers was knocked almost into his own corner. There were great cheers at this, and, though Heenan seemed very pleased, Sayers took it as a matter of course, and went back to his corner apparently unconcerned. Here he was sponged for a minute, and returned with a deep red lump across his forehead, and his mouth slightly disfigured, though with far less punishment in appearance than could have been expected, owing to his skill in jumping back ere the blow reached, and thus weakening half its force. He was smiling, and seemed quite at ease as he again approached the American in his own corner, who was very careful not to leave it, in order



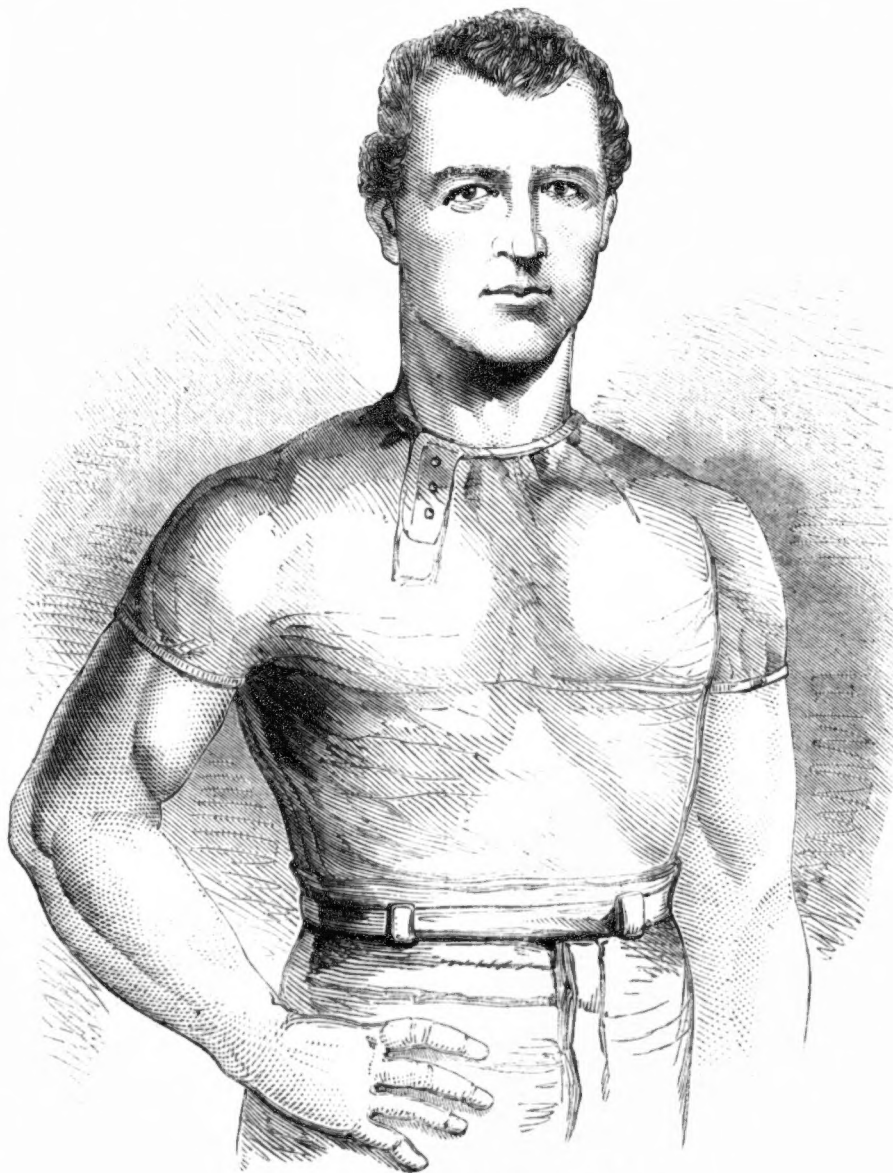
TOM SAYERS, CHAMPION OF ENGLAND.

to keep Sayers with the glare of the sun in his face. This seemed to perplex Sayers much, and he again presented an opening, of which the Benicia Boy instantly availed himself, and with one blow dashed Sayers to the ground. Again there were tremendous cheers for Heenan, and ironical congratulations to the champion in the

dashed in, and gave in return a still worse blow to the American, following it up with another, full upon the nose, and almost knocked Heenan off his legs in turn, so that he required the most careful attention from his seconds to make him fit for the next round.

The betting now changed again, and, if Sayers was not a decided favourite, there at least seemed nothing to choose between the two. All the rounds had been long and cautiously fought, but the hitting had been dreadful, and both men began to show signs of fatigue; and, after long sparring, in the seventh encounter, both paused, rested, and at last retired to rinse out their mouths with water. As they came up again Sayers at once dashed in and gave another terrific blow to Heenan, which sent the blood pouring down over his broad chest, and seemed to make his huge form tremble like a child's. Heenan paused for a moment and then darted in; but Sayers got under his guard, closed, and, after giving him some heavy body blows, both fell, Sayers under.

It had been noticed in the last two rounds that Sayers made not the least use of his right hand, with which, in all his previous contests, he had administered such terrific punishment that a full blow from it may almost be said to decide the fate of a battle. The reason of this was now painfully apparent on his again stepping into the ring. In stopping one of Heenan's tremendous blows it is supposed that one of the bones of his right arm was broken. Certain it is that the limb was frightfully swollen and so powerless that he could only manage to support it across his chest. From this time, therefore, Sayers fought the battle with his left hand, only seeking every opportunity to ease the evident pain of the injured limb by opening the hand and resting it on his chest. He, however, advanced smiling, as did also Heenan; though the features of the latter were so distorted and swollen that it was hard to say what he was doing. Sayers, notwithstanding the loss of his right arm, still pushed in, and gave the American another fearful blow, which sent him staggering back to have the blood wiped from his gashed features, while Sayers, as usual, pried in with a curious look to see what mischief he had done. The blow, however, though dreadful to look at, seemed to have no effect on the strength of the gaunt American, who was quickly out, and, after some slight sparring, again launched forth his powerful arm, and striking Sayers on the nose with a blow that was heard all over the meadow, he felled him like an ox. This round lasted thirteen minutes, and the men seemed so distressed at its close that each had to be carried to his corner. The seconds had much to do with sponging their faces, and washing over the marks of their wounds, though some of Heenan's seemed too deep to be meddled with in this way. Time was loudly called by the umpires, and the American instantly rose; Sayers was much longer coming up, though he seemed almost fresher of the two, but not nearly so strong. As soon as Sayers was in reach Heenan gave him a heavy blow over the eye, and almost immediately after a still more fierce one on the mouth and nose. There



J. C. HEENAN, ALIAS THE "BENICIA BOY."

was slight sparring, and both exchanged hits, all the profit in this unpleasant species of barter being on the side of the American. Sayers drew back to spit the blood from his mouth, and was laughed at by some of Heenan's supporters. An imprudent ebullition, inasmuch as Sayers seemed stung by the taunts of the Americans, and, again springing in, gave Heenan a blow which sent him tottering back, following it up with another and another, and a fourth tremendous one in the mouth. Heenan seemed staggered by these fearful visitations, and reeled like a drunken man, leaving himself so unguarded that if Sayers had had the use of his right arm the fight would have ended there and then. As it was, however, Sayers dared not trust himself in the grip of an antagonist so immensely his superior in height, weight, strength, and length of arm, and he could only follow up his advantage by giving another heavy blow with his left in the mouth, and a most tremendous smash into the American's ribs, which sounded all over the meadow as if a box had been smashed in. In a minute after, however, Heenan came up trying to laugh, but only to receive a still worse blow in the face, which covered him with blood, and sent Sayers himself reeling back from the force of his own blow. There was a short pause, during which the champion scanned curiously the dreadful effect of his hitting, and both went at it again, each exchanging heavy blows till both were covered with blood—especially the Benicia Boy, who in the end rallied and hit out fiercely, knocking Sayers down with an awful crash. The powerlessness of Sayers' right arm was more than ever manifest in this round, which lasted nearly twenty minutes. He seemed unable even to move it even from his side, and it was fortunate indeed for him that Heenan himself makes very little use of his right. Both men now seemed much distressed, and Heenan presented an awful sight. His face was gashed with apparently very deep flesh wounds, and the whole of the right side of his face, eye, nose, and mouth was simply one huge blue lump. Sayers, too, was badly punished about the mouth, but his face and head, though bloody, swollen, and discoloured, were almost natural when compared to those of his antagonist. Both were very slow to the call of time. The Benicia Boy was first out. Sayers then came out, and Heenan, at once bringing his gaunt muscular left into play, reached over Tom's guard like lightning, and knocked him down with a tremendous blow. Again Sayers was out, though weak, and Heenan rushed to force the fighting; each hit the other hard, and, after a slight struggle, Sayers got down laughing. Another round followed, with much the same result as to hitting, but in the close Heenan lifted Sayers from the ground with ease and flung him down heavily. Sayers was evidently distressed, and had not the least chance in closing with his powerful antagonist. Again there was a little struggle, and Sayers at last got a heavy blow on Heenan's left eye, the only one with which he could now see, receiving in return a blow in the chest, when he managed to get down. Both were very slow in coming up again, and Sayers, being dodged round, as usual, with his face to the sun, seemed dazzled. Again the terrific long arm of the Benicia Boy came in, and Sayers was knocked down and apparently half-stunned. He required much care from his seconds before he came up again, though when he did so it at once seemed to revive all his vigour, for he made straight at Heenan and dealt him a blow in the face that was heard all over the field. His antagonist seemed nothing loth to close for all this, and gave Sayers almost as bad a blow in return, till they both closed, when Sayers had all the best of it, and, for the first and only time, threw Heenan heavily.

In a minute both, though distressed, were at it again, and Heenan, with a fearful blow, knocked Sayers half across the ring. Another round ended, after a few exchanges, with the same result, except that Sayers was even harder hit, and seemed quite stunned.

Strange to say, after these tremendous rounds, Sayers still came up fresh, and showed not half the awful marks of punishment visible all over Heenan, who was now a disgusting object. His left hand was much swollen and puffy, and his left eye was fast threatening to close as irretrievably as his right had done long before. His friends shouted to him from all parts of the ring to go in and finish Sayers by closing with him, as the latter could now only use one hand; but Heenan in turn was getting cautious, and did not seem to like the look of running into Sayers, who, always cool and wary, never now threw a chance away. Several rounds were fought after this with success more or less varying, each taking and giving heavy blows, and writhing his face into such contortions as might pass for smiles. In all the closes Heenan's immense strength prevailed, and he threw the champion easily till in both the 21st and 22nd rounds Sayers was knocked off his legs. Still he came up gaily, though carefully, and generally managed in most of the struggles to give one or more of his heaviest blows on Heenan's left eye, which was now almost gone like the other.

The scene gradually became one of the most intense and brutal excitement. There were shouts to Heenan to keep his antagonist in the sun, to close with him and smash him, as he had only one arm, while the friends of Sayers called to him to take his time, as the American was fast blinding and must give in. The bets were even on both men, and then again varied with every round. When Sayers was knocked down almost senseless under a tremendous blow there were cheers from the Americans till the fields echoed again, which were retorted by the English whenever their champion sent his huge opponent reeling back from the tremendous blows which were always dealt on the eyes. At this time several policemen came upon the scene, and did their best to force their way into the ring; but the crowd, which now amounted to some 3000, kept them back by rushing on the ropes, shouting and cheering the combatants to the utmost. During all this the men fought on with varying success, the heavy "thuds" upon the face of one or the other being clear above all the din. Sayers seemed getting weaker each time he was knocked off his legs, and Heenan more and more blind. It appeared all a chance whether the English champion would be struck senseless or Heenan remain sightless, and at his mercy. Sayers now tried getting away, and leading his opponent round the ring. In one of these runs he got a heavy blow on the neck, which enabled his antagonist to overtake him, when they closed, and Sayers fell, Heenan striking him a heavy blow on the head while on the ground. An appeal of foul play was made, but it was overruled, as the blow was supposed to be struck in the heat of fighting, and Heenan, it was truly said, could scarcely see whether his antagonist was up or down. The fighting was still very quick, Heenan almost as strong as ever, and, though apparently much distressed, trying to get it over before he quite lost his sight.

In the 38th round Heenan got Sayers' head under his left arm, and, supporting himself by the stake with his right, held his opponent bent down, as if he meant to strangle him. Sayers could no more free himself than if a mountain was on him. At last he got his left arm free, and gave Heenan two dreadful blows on the face, covering them both with blood; but Heenan, without relaxing his hold, turned himself so as to get his antagonist's neck over the rope, and then leant on it with all his force. Sayers rapidly turned black in the face, and would have been strangled on the spot but that the rules of the ring provide for what would otherwise be fatal contingencies, and both the umpires called simultaneously to cut the ropes. This was done at once, and both men fell heavily to the ground, Sayers nearly half strangled.

The police now made a determined effort to interfere, which those present seemed equally determined to prevent, and the ropes of the ring having been cut, the inclosure itself was inundated by a dense crowd, which scarcely left the combatants six square feet to fight in. Umpires, referees, and all were overwhelmed, and the whole thing became a mere close mob round the two men fighting. After this four other rounds were fought in the midst of this dense mass of partisans of either side, who, however, allowed the men to fight in the fairest way they could, consistent with their having hardly any room to fight at all. This, however, was, on the whole, unfair to Sayers, whose only chance now lay in avoiding the tremendous blows of his antagonist, against whom he contended with only one hand, and who, though now as blind as a bat, was still possessed of nearly all his immense strength, and, to a little man like Sayers, very nearly as formidable as ever. In these rounds sometimes Sayers got awful blows upon the head and body, and sometimes he managed to give in return his tremendous lunges full in the disfigured face of his antagonist. At one time caps were thrown up, and cheers given for Heenan as having won, when he knocked down Sayers, who

would spring to his feet and give the American such staggering blows that he in turn was hailed as conqueror.

At length the police forced the way to where they were fighting, in a space not much larger than an ordinary dining-table, and the referee ordered them at once to discontinue. To do them justice, both seemed very unwilling to leave off, and Heenan was so blind—or so ill-tempered—that he rushed at Sayers, struck him off his second's knee, and then struck and kicked the second himself. Both men then left what had been the ring—Sayers, though much blown and distressed, walking firmly and coolly away, with both his eyes open and clear. His right arm, however, was helpless, his mouth and nose were dreadfully beaten, and the side of his head and forehead much punished. Heenan was almost unrecognisable as a human being, so dreadful had been his punishment about the face and neck. Yet he was still as strong on his legs, apparently, as ever—thanks to his perfect training; and, after leaving the field of battle, he ran as nimbly as any of the spectators and leaped over two small hedges. This, however, was a final effort; and he almost instantly after became so utterly blind that he was obliged to be led by the hand to the train.

How the fight would have terminated but for the interference of the police it is now literally quite impossible to say or even speculate. At any moment Sayers might have got a blow which would have struck him almost senseless; while if Heenan could have closed with him the champion's chance would have been, perhaps, a poor one. On the other hand, Sayers was carefully avoiding this, and Heenan's sight was so far gone that in two or three minutes more he would have lain at the mercy of his opponent like a child. As matters now stand, the fight is adjourned *sine die*; and the only impression left is one of astonishment that Sayers, with one arm, should have so long contended, with success, with such a formidable antagonist, and that Heenan should have borne his terrific punishment without his strength or courage giving way.

The opinion of the editor of *Bell's Life* is that, had the fight been finished on Tuesday, Sayers would have remained the victor.

A meeting to settle the question as to a renewal of the fight was held at the office of *Bell's Life* on Wednesday morning. Sayers was present, and was quite fresh and vigorous. Beyond his nose and mouth being swollen and his lips cut, he showed scarcely any marks of the desperate encounter he had passed through. His arm was bound up and in a sling, for, though it turns out that none of the bones were fractured, yet some of the tendons were broken and the muscles so much confused and injured that he is still unable to move his hand, or use the limb at all. This injury he sustained in the fourth round in stopping one of the American's tremendous blows, and an attempt which he made to use it in one of the subsequent struggles gave him such pain that it distressed him more than the blows he received from his antagonist. The knock-down blows which he received at the commencement he admits to have been dreadfully severe, but for the last hour of the fight they did little more hurt than the actual knocking down, for the American's hand was so swollen that it could have inflicted little mischief on such a seasoned frame as his. Sayers regrets that the contest was stopped, as he considers that he was certain to have won in at latest ten minutes more; though, he says, he felt so little distressed that he could have continued the fight for another hour. It would certainly appear, from the slight marks of punishment which he showed on Wednesday, and the general vigour of his appearance, that he did not over-estimate his powers in this respect. To the proposal that the battle should be considered as drawn Sayers strongly objects. Heenan did not appear at the office of *Bell's Life*.

Our portraits of the combatants are from photographs published by Mr. Newbold, the "sporting" printseller.

As might have been expected, the Americans declare that the ropes were cut in order to prevent Heenan from winning the fight. The referee says that he stopped the contest at the request of the Americans.

Sayers and Heenan have left town, and were to meet at Epsom (where the races commenced on Thursday) to discuss the renewal of the fight. The referee advised them to make it a "drawn battle."

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ILLUSTRATED TIMES.

SATURDAY, APRIL 21, 1860.

THE FIGHT FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP.

AFTER the example set us by grave and leading contemporaries we need not avoid, in deference to any squeamish readers, having our say about the "great event" of Tuesday. It seems admitted that, while the purely "scientific" view of the affair is naturally left to the sporting world, the philosophical one is open to everybody; and, indeed, there is quite interest enough in that to justify a journalist in selecting it for a brief discussion.

Avoiding the more hackneyed aspects of the matter, we would first remark on the inconsistencies of the decent, conventional people who are shocked at this proof of the vivacity of pugilism in our age. Which of them would like to hear that their little Jack had constantly shirked a fight at school? And yet this is the gist of the whole question. It is as natural that fighting should become a science as any other exercise, and, in fact, the organising it makes it better than it would otherwise be. Fair fighting is better secured by "Ring" traditions than by being left to chance; for they bring the instinct under discipline, and submit it to laws of common sense and justice. Angry men would still fight did no such institution as the Ring and its traditions exist; and what should we gain if they fought less fairly and scientifically than (in consequence of boxing being recognised in the country as a sport) they do? The objection to the pain inflicted is less forcible when we consider that the violence of the sport is much neutralised by the training. Tom Sayers was at *Bell's Life* office, not much damaged, the morning after this, one of the most severe contests on record. There is no sort of resemblance between the effects of a thrashing on men in such a splendid state of body and on ordinary mortals of sedentary and self-indulgent habits. Society is inconsistent, again, on this point. It does not shrink from letting pain be suffered by those who contribute to its convenience—the overworked baker, sempstress, or others; but it moans when men voluntarily incur it, though under every advantage of health and skill, in self-defence.

That prize-fighting is not an affair of brute strength only has been shown as conclusively in this last battle as in any. How else than by skill (backed of course by indomitable pluck) did Tom Sayers stand as he did against this giant Yankee, and come off not beaten, but still ready to go on? What, then, is this skill but a species of exercise as well as any other form of

gymnastics, in the curriculum of which the ancients included it? All men are not philosophers, nor yet solely devoted to making money—which last some people think the *ne plus ultra* of civilisation; but then we philosophers and civilised folk should let the muscular mob amuse themselves in their rougher way. They will not "grass" us. In fact, the thorough boxer is, on the whole, a pacific man towards society; it is the cowardly scoundrels who figure in the police reports for beating their wives.

After all, too, does not the stability of Europe rest at last on physical force? Luckily for man, the moral and the physical force are, in healthy states of society, on the same side. But we hope that England will never get into a state where she has nothing but peaceable respectability to defend her. She will find her decent conventionalisms no protection against rifled cannon. For our own parts, we have a certain pride in reflecting that no two other nations in the world could have produced two men capable of such a fight as Sayers and Heenan. Sword-fighting is more dignified; but in the Continental duello of that kind they leave off with much less "punishment," though of a crueler kind, than our giants of the Ring.

We make these remarks only in a spirit of fairplay to brave men. We are not enthusiasts for pugilism—not slaves of the Ring, but of the Lamp. Only we are not bound to impose our personal tastes on other people, and have no right to declaim against "Fistiana" because we may happen to prefer Sophocles. Of course it is one thing to tolerate prize-fighting, and another to go out of the way to encourage it. What we think the just medium is that society should punish the collateral or exceptional mischiefs arising out of pugilism, as out of any other sport. But, simply as a sport, it does not deserve, we think, to be so much preached against. One detests bull-baiting because *there* the bull is not consulted, and he is not on a fair equality with the animals fighting him. But if A has a trial of skill with B—each willing to take his chance of a thrashing—we hardly think it consistent with liberal principles to hinder them. Both Sayers and Heenan are men of decent position, for example. Sayers is a British householder, with a vote; and, if sensible enough for constitutional functions, may be allowed his opinion on a social point like his neighbours. That "the people," of whom Mr. Bright talks so much, have been all along in favour of the fight coming off is well known to everybody who has gone through London with his ears open this spring.

It seems probable that this particular fight will not be renewed, and we need not regret the fact; though we have spoken as we have of the battle just fought. If the police are to interfere next time, in case of another combat, at least let their action be regular and consistent. They tolerated this one for more than two hours; then made "a rush," which was the cause of the ring being broken in and of the confusion in which the business closed.

SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

THE QUEEN will probably pay a short visit to Balmoral in the month of May.

THE PRINCE OF WALES is on a visit to the King of the Belgians.

THE REIGNING DUKE OF Saxe-Coburg Gotha is about to visit England.

THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH has presented his portrait to the Royal Yacht Squadron.

THE DUKES D'AUMALE AND DE MONTENSIER, accompanied by the Count Villamarique and a superior officer of the Spanish army, went down to Woolwich on Thursday week and inspected Sir William Armstrong's rifled ordnance factory.

THE GOSPIES OF VIENNA say that their Emperor contemplates a visit to England, and there is a pretty general belief that the Austrian Cabinet is cultivating relations with the British Government.

THE DUKE OF ROCHEFOUCAULD has given twelve rifled cannons to the Pope.

THE REPORT OF THE SHAH OF PERSIA'S DEATH is without foundation.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF CANADA has intimated to the City Council of Montreal that the Prince of Wales will not come to Canada till August.

THE VACANT JUDGESHIP has been conferred on Mr. James Wilde, Q.C.

THE INSTALLATION OF LORD BROUGHAM as Chancellor of the University of Edinburgh will take place on Wednesday, May 16.

THE TORONTO YACHT CLUB has invited the Royal Yacht Club of England to visit the Lakes when the Prince of Wales goes over.

THE *Monitor* publishes at full length the telegraphic summary of Mr. Bright's speech at Manchester, which appears in another part of this Journal.

LORD PALMERSTON rode on horseback to Danebury (thirteen miles) last Saturday morning, saw Mainstone gallop, then cantered back to Broadlands, had out another horse after luncheon, and rode all over the estate.

MR. JOHN FINLAYSON, the celebrated actuary and Government calculator, died yesterday week, at his residence at Notting-hill, in his 77th year, nearly fifty of which were spent in the Government service.

A LARGE QUANTITY OF RAGS has recently been imported into Southampton from France.

IN CONSEQUENCE of the death of his late Serene Highness the Prince of Hohenlohe-Langenburg, brother-in-law to the Queen, the Court went into mourning on Thursday last for a fortnight.

GOLD HAS BEEN DISCOVERED AT THE BULLER RIVER, on the west coast of New Zealand, and is likely to prove very valuable. In that region the land is excellent.

IT IS CONTEMPLATED to beach the *Great Eastern* in St. Aubins Bay, Jersey.

MAJOR COWELL, who was originally appointed tutor to his Royal Highness Prince Alfred, has been promoted to be governor to the young Prince.

THE STATE OF HEALTH OF MAJOR-GENERAL SIR JOHN INGLIS, K.C.B., will compel him to resign his divisional command at Bangalore, and return home.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL LINDSAY, Commandant of the St. George's Rifles, has attached his commissioned officers to the 1st battalion of the Grenadier Guards at the St. George's Barracks, Trafalgar-square, where they undergo the same course of training as officers of the line.

THE METROPOLITAN OF MOSCOW, Philaret, has carried in the Russo-Greek Synod a vote for the immediate translation of the New Testament into the common language of the people and a general diffusion of the Gospels among the poor.

AN ELABORATE "Life of the Right Hon. Benjamin Disraeli" is said to be forthcoming shortly.

A NEW CLOTH SHAKO, extremely light, is to be introduced into the Army. Officers of Artillery, Cavalry, and Military Train are to discontinue the peaks to their forage-caps.

GENERAL TRESEL, some time Minister at War under Louis Philippe, and afterwards tutor to the Count de Paris, has just died in Paris, at the age of eighty.

THE TRETOTALLERS held several open-air meetings in the metropolis on Sunday against the Wine License Bill.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR HENRY BUNBURY died on Friday week at Barton, Pury St. Edmund's, in his eighty-second year.

MR. BROUGHTON, the magistrate, has retired, after thirty-three years' service.

THE COURT-MARTIAL for the trial of the mutineers of her Majesty's ship *Edgar* is expected to assemble on board her Majesty's ship *Victory* in Portsmouth harbour on Monday next.

THE TAX ON GAMING-TABLES at SPA has enabled that Town Council to advertise for architectural competition in the erection of two structures, one at the figure of 500,000*fr.*, the other for 300,000*fr.*, with premiums interesting to the building profession.

A DEPUTATION from the Corporation of Bristol had an interview with Lord John Russell on Tuesday for the purpose of pressing the claims of Bristol for additional representation. A deputation from Guildford has also waited upon his Lordship urging him to retain the member of which he proposed to deprive that borough.

A GRAND CELEBRATION of the anniversary of the birthday of Melancthon was to have been held at Wittenberg on the 19th instant. The Prince Regent and Prince Frederick William had promised to be present.

THE COUNCIL GENERAL OF THE HERALD, of which M. Michel Chevalier is a member, offers a prize of 10,000 francs for the invention of a simple and practical method for ascertaining whether and in what proportion alcohols distilled from wine are mixed with alcohols from other substances.

THE VALUABLE COLLECTION OF ENGRAVINGS made by the late Mr. M. J. Johnson, Radcliffe Observer in the University of Oxford, was disposed of on Tuesday by Messrs. Sotheby and Wilkinson. The attendance of amateurs and dealers was very great, and the prices realised were such as to astonish the oldest purchaser.

THE *Lincoln Times* publishes a report that the eyes of Charles Spencer for whose murder a man named Fenton is in custody, are to be photographed, the belief of some being that the eye of a dead man retains the impression of the last person seen before death.

A CHILD about six months old, who had been left playing in a field near Hertford, was attacked by a ferret. Part of the poor little creature's face, had been eaten by the animal before it was discovered and driven away.

MR. HOME is again in London. "We hear," says the *Revue Spirituelle*, "that he has convinced several high persons, amongst whom is Lord Lyndhurst. If we may repeat a communication that we have every reason to believe is strictly true, he and Mr. Squire, an American medium, were, in presence of several witnesses, raised to the ceiling."

A MEETING was held at the Mansion House, on Wednesday, on behalf of the Malta Protestant College, whose object is to educate native missionaries for the work of propagating the Gospel on the northern shores of Africa and in the East. Lord Stratford de Redcliffe and Sir John Lawrence were present.

ATTEMPTS are now being made to introduce the cotton and coffee plants into New Zealand. Coffee-berries from Ceylon and cotton-seed from China have arrived at Auckland, and both are deposited in the ground in the faith of yielding profitable results.

A FIRE broke out in a house situated in Bagwell-street, Clonmel, on Sunday morning, and before it could be extinguished three children were burned to death.

THE BRITISH QUARTER OF PARIS (Faubourg St. Honoré) is in a state of uproar at the abounding of a favourite money-changer, in much vogue among clergymen and churchwardens, M. Dellapierre, whose flitting has left a void in many a pocket. It is not so heavy an affair as Sir John Dean Paul's, but the victims are of the same class.

THE TOTAL NUMBER OF INSANE PERSONS in public and private asylums last year was 36,119, besides 682 criminal lunatics, as they are somewhat unphilosophically called; and this large number does not include the single patients in private houses, of whom no return is kept.

THE LOUNGER AT THE CLUBS.

It is hardly likely that Mr. Gladstone will be able to get his Wine Licenses Bill on this week. It was expected that the adjourned debate would be proceeded with on Thursday, but the Government have been obliged to take that day for Supply, for, owing to the protracted debates on the Budget and Treaty, the all-important duty of voting money for the public service has fallen sadly in arrears. But the Wine Licenses Bill is to be carried, I understand, by a large majority. Many of the "Liberals," under severe pressure from the publicans, will vote against it; and, if the Conservatives were united upon this subject, the bill would be in danger. But the Conservatives are not united. On the contrary, some forty of them, I am told, will vote for the Government; and if this be so, and so I believe it will be, the bill is safe. It is a curious fact that this great boon to the public should meet with its sternest enemies amongst the "Liberal" representatives of very large constituencies—curious, but not unaccountable. In small towns all the inhabitants take a part in the elections. In very large places the elections are managed by paid agents and publicans, whilst the people in the main are very quiet. The representatives of small boroughs, therefore, look to the interests of the people, whilst the representatives of very large constituencies are compelled to look to the interests of the men who do so much to return them—to wit, the publicans. Is it not instructive to see a Conservative county member advocating and defending this concession on the broadest and most liberal grounds, whilst your "Liberal" popular representatives of the metropolitan boroughs are opposing it on the narrowest grounds?

The rag question is still unsettled, and the papermakers are hard at work night and day to circumvent the Chancellor on this subject. On reflecting upon this matter you would think, *prima facie*, that papermakers would be the most enthusiastic advocates of the abolition of this tax; but they are not. And our past history shows that manufacturers, as a class, are never in favour of the removal of an excise duty from the article which they make. The reason of this, is, the tax operates as a protection, and, to a certain extent, secures a monopoly. Remove the tax, get rid of the exciseman, and no doubt trade will be wonderfully stimulated. But all this the present manufacturers know means increased competition, and probably lower profits, and therefore it is that they prefer the *status quo*. But I venture to hope that they will not succeed. There seems to be now a strong impression upon the minds of the members that, as the Treaty and Budget have been sanctioned so far, this ought to be passed intact.

Mr. Massey's notice of motion to refer the Reform Bill to a Select Committee is a very cunningly-devised trap, and, coming from such a quarter, has startled the House not a little. The success of this move will depend entirely upon the conduct of the Conservatives. If they sanction it the Reform Bill will be "a gone coon" for this year. It is too early yet to ascertain what view the Conservatives take of this catching notice.

I told you that Dr. Foster was a candidate for the representation of the University of London. I have now to report that Sir John Romilly is also in the field.

Mr. Desanges' gallery at the Egyptian Hall has been opened for the second season with a fresh series of pictures, illustrating the deeds of valour for which the Victoria Cross has been bestowed. The artist has been even more lucky in his choice of subject than he was with his first series, as he has now scenes from the Indian Mutiny as well as the Crimean War to depict, and his style is as free and spirited as ever. The likenesses are generally admirably preserved, and individual character is brought out with thorough fidelity. Mr. Desanges' original conception was a grand and a happy one, and hitherto his execution of his project has been all that could be desired.

Mr. Holman Hunt's great picture, "Our Saviour Among the Doctors in the Temple," which has occupied the greater portion of the artist's time during the last six years, and of which so much has been rumoured, was on private view at the German Gallery on Tuesday last. As is usual on such occasions, there was a great crowd, and consequently little opportunity of getting anything like a satisfactory view of the picture; but, from the cursory glimpses obtained, there need be no hesitation in pronouncing it a glorious work of art. There is no eccentricity, no quaintness, no trickery. The painting is as powerful as in "The Scapagoat," but certainly more mellow and refined; while Mr. Hunt has been extraordinarily happy in his choice of Jewish models, and has reproduced the national characteristics in a most artistic manner. Grand Hebrew heads are they—grand in the massive brow, the aquiline contour, the firm mouth, and the flowing beard. Specially grand in its venerable repose is the head of one old man, the sightless hearer of the Lord, in the left-hand corner of the foreground. From my hasty impression I fancied there was a somewhat vacant expression in the face of the Virgin, but the countenance and figure of the Saviour are perfect. In them the artist (mindful of Mr. Millais' error in his early picture of "Jesus in the Carpenter's Shop"), while remembering the mean condition of the Saviour's earthly parents, has expressed the refining spirit of the mind, and has thoroughly succeeded in depicting a holy inspiration. The landscape portion of the picture, the outer court of the Gentiles, and the distant view of the city, looking out towards the Mount of Olives, are beautifully painted; the clear, sultry atmosphere of the East being reflected with thoroughly natural tints. Mr. Hunt will have much to contend against in the extravagant laudations of his friends, which have prejudged public opinion and created expectations which very few works could realise; but this picture will unquestion-

ably sustain the promise which his earlier efforts held out, and will place him among the very first artists of the day.

In last week's *Impression* the printer gave to "Mr. Austed" the praise honourably earned by Mr. Ansell.

The first volume of the new series of the *Welcome Guest*, just issued, may be said to justify even the widely-spread encomiastic advertisements of its proprietors, as it is a most readable miscellany, profusely illustrated, and well printed on good paper. The articles are by Messrs. Sala, Lover, Cyrus Redding, Oxford, Robert Brough, and many well-known rank and file of the light literature of the day, while some of the best wood-artists have supplied the illustrations.

MR. G. A. Sala's story, "The Baddington Peasage," the skeleton of which appeared some years since in this publication, will shortly be issued as a three-volume novel by Mr. Skeet. A new story by Messrs. Greenwood, authors of "Under a Cloud," will also be published by the same house.

MR. BRIGHT ON THE PLATFORM.

MR. BRIGHT made a speech at the Lancashire Reformers' Union in the Free-trade Hall on Thursday week, of which we give a summary. The question of the evening was the Reform Bill. Mr. Bazley, Mr. Henry Ashworth, and others, spoke; but Mr. Bright was the "lion" of the evening. It will be seen that Mr. Bright has again ventured to make, in the provinces, those accusations which he abstains from making in Parliament.

Mr. Bright said, though it was holiday-time both for hardworking people and for members of Parliament, he thought it was never inopportune for the citizens of a free country to meet and discuss questions of public interest and importance. We were now arrived at an interval or sort of halfway house in the Session of Parliament; and it would be an advantageous opportunity to survey the past and glance at what is in store for us in the immediate future:—

Looking back to the last two months in Parliament, he was glad to be able to say that what he beheld was highly satisfactory. If it was not for the enormous, the needless, and, he might say, the guilty military expenditure, he would have been willing to express unqualified approbation of Mr. Gladstone's Budget. We should probably have had a good Budget from Mr. Gladstone even if there had been no commercial treaty with France, but that treaty made it doubly valuable. By means of the two every vestige of protection had been swept from the tariff. The treaty would come into full operation in three years from that time. He believed we should find the tariff of France much more liberal than the present tariff of the United States. If we now exported to the extent of £23,000,000 annually to the United States, how much should we export to France, a country more populous and much nearer to our shores, when we had a more liberal tariff than that with America? How were this Budget and Treaty received? The treaty was received with marked coldness by both Houses, and hotly opposed by a large party in the Commons. They said it was not according to precedent, and that the chief apostle of free trade did not know his own business. They said the French tariff ought to be lower, and that it ought to come into operation at once. Well, that was the loss of France. They said it had not received the sanction of the French Chambers, but that it was carried into effect on the sole will of the Emperor. If it was passed in accordance with the French Constitution, and the mode of enacting it was sufficient for France, it ought to be sufficient for us. They said the duties were chiefly taken off luxuries. The truth was we had not many articles left except luxuries, the duties on which could be abolished. The *Times* said we ought to have left the treaty to be negotiated by an experienced diplomatist. We had diplomatists in all parts of the world receiving enormous salaries, yet we should look in vain for any service by them to English industry equal to the service done by the unpaid and inexperienced diplomatist Mr. Cobden. But the true reasons against the treaty had not been given in the House of Commons. The Budget abolished several sources of indirect taxation, and had tied up the military expenditure by a tax from which hereafter there would be no escape. Henceforth these two things would go together. If Parliament raised the military expenditure to twenty or thirty millions, that increase must be defrayed by an income tax, or by an income tax coupled with a property tax. He (Mr. Bright) thought it a most happy thing that this result should have been brought about. This treaty promised peace and confidence with France; but there were persons connected with the oligarchy and the military service who wished for a different policy. Out of the 125 years previous to 1815 we were at war with France during 68 years. When the system began our taxation amounted to two millions. In 1815 it had reached to 72 millions, and we had an accumulated debt of 800 millions. All this took place under a system in which only the "select" were allowed to vote, in which the great aristocratic Republic stood supreme, uninterfered with by the breath of public opinion. The treaty concluded with France menaced this patrimony of taxation, and hence the concealed opposition to its being carried into effect. Besides those questions of the Budget and Commercial Treaty, Parliament had been called upon to consider the question of Parliamentary reform. Lord J. Russell's bill must be taken for what it was—viz., a bill for the extension of the franchise. It only remotely touched upon the redistribution of seats, and did not comprise the ballot. The borough voters in England and Wales now on the register numbered 440,000, and he believed the new bill would only add 167,000. Was that a measure likely to give an ignorant and excited mob a preponderating power in all the boroughs of England? In 1832 it was said the new voters enfranchised by the proposed Reform Bill would swamp the old constituency, and the same argument was being used at the present time; yet the tenuous householders had never conspired, so far as he knew, to swamp the power of persons of property and education. Mr. Whiteside, in a recent debate, had tried to frighten the House by reference to the strike of the London builders. Now, it had never been proved that strikes were bad; a strike was the reserved power in the hands of the working men. Mr. Bright would tell working men never to surrender their right to combine with their fellow-men in support of their interests. He believed Mr. Disraeli would be glad to allow the present bill to pass, so that the question of reform should no longer obstruct his battles with his old antagonists, the Whigs. Others among the Tory opposition would also willingly give it their support; but he feared the policy of lukewarm Liberals. He, however, gave credit to Government for bringing forward the measure, and hoped they would take care it was not damaged in its passage through the House. If it should not be passed this Session, or was much longer delayed, he would recommend the working classes throughout the country to appoint delegates from their trades unions and societies to sit permanently in London to act upon Parliament, and to tell it that they did not longer intend to be put off and trifled with, and cheated of their just expectations. Mr. Bright then drew a parallel between the present time and that of Mr. Pitt, with regard to the Reform Bill and Commercial Treaty with France. In 1784 Mr. Pitt's reform measure was rejected, and his commercial treaty was got rid of by war with France. He warned the people to see that the same course was not adopted now. There was a party in this country who systematically endeavoured to arouse an ill feeling against the French nation. The *Times* was following in the wake of the *Morning Advertiser*, and in the same pot-valiant style, perhaps; but with a malignity, if possible, more Saranic, trying to arouse a spirit against the French nation. From week to week, and from month to month, it published leaders, one day insulting France, next day alarming Germany, and another time exciting England. He knew what would be said in reply to this, but he was not writing anonymously. He was an Englishman like themselves, caring nothing for the revivings of the press, but caring dearly for the solemn interests of his country. His warnings were not unnecessary. He spoke not to the Court; for, though honest, his speech was scarcely tuned to courtly ears. He spoke not to the aristocracy, who, wrapt in luxury, cared not to listen to his appeals; but he addressed the great body of his fellow-countrymen. In a few years this treaty would become a bond of perpetual peace. It might yet be wrested from their hands. With peace the progress of reform could not be arrested, and political power in this land would be transferred from a clique of families to a great nation.

Mr. Bright concluded amidst great cheering, having spoken one hour and twenty minutes. The meeting broke up immediately afterwards.

NEW PROPELLER FOR SHIPS.—In a letter from Paris of Saturday we read:—"A great crowd assembled the day before yesterday to witness the puny efforts of a puny little vessel on the tiny basin of the Arsenal, opposite the Bastille. A little steam-boat, propelled by neither screw nor paddle-wheel, nor any of the inventions hitherto favoured by the sons of science, was beheld cutting the water like an arrow, turning, twisting, backing, stopping, with all the agility of a bird, skimming over the surface without so much as heeding resistance or impediment of any kind. The success of the experiment was complete, although, being made upon so small a scale, the engine was assembled there to witness it refused to accept it as wholly satisfactory. The propeller, of novel invention, is placed in front of the vessel, and cuts through the water, plunging a broad furrow, through which the boat rushes with the quickness of lightning. The speed is certainly extraordinary; but the rush, agitation, and splash might be obnoxious for larger vessels, and be scarcely tolerable at sea."

INSTALLATION OF MR. GLADSTONE AT EDINBURGH.

THE installation of Mr. Gladstone as Rector of the Edinburgh University took place on Monday, in the Music Hall of that city, with considerable ceremony, and in presence of a large body of students, together with such of the general public as were fortunate enough to secure tickets of admission. Vice-Chancellor and Principal Sir David Brewster, by virtue of his office, presided on the occasion, and the Divinity Professor opened the proceedings by prayer.

In accordance with a resolution agreed to by the Senatus, the honorary degree of LL.D. was then conferred on the following men, distinguished in science and literature:—The Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, the Right Hon. the Lord Justice General, the Hon. Lord Neaves, the Solicitor-General, the Very Rev. Dean Ramsay, Principal Forbes, and the Rev. H. L. Mansel, Professor of Moral and Metaphysical Philosophy, Oxford.

Mr. David Hall, who represented the students, then formally presented the newly-installed Rector to the Vice-Chancellor.

These preliminaries being gone through, the right hon. gentleman pronounced his inaugural address. He commenced by stating that he meant to speak to the assembled students of the work of the University as a great organ of preparation for after life, with the view of assisting them in arming themselves for the efforts and trials of their future career. It was, he said, a broad and universal canon that every generation of men, as they traversed the vale of life, accumulated new treasures for the race. No small part of that treasure was stored, and no small part of that work was performed, by University men, who had been entitled to rank among the greater lights and the glories of Christendom. He described the work of the University as covering the whole field of knowledge, human and divine; the whole field of nature and of its powers; the whole field of time in binding together successive generations as they passed in the prosecution of the common destiny, aiding each to sow its proper seed, and to reap its proper harvest from what had been sown before, storing up, into its own treasure-house, the spoils of every new venture in the domain of mental enterprise, and ever binding the present to pay over to the future at least an acknowledgment of the debt. The universities were to knowledge and mental freedom what the castle was to the feudal baron—what the guild was to the infant middle classes. Universities were a great mediating power between the high and the low, the old and the new, between the speculative and active, between authority and freedom. In countries which enjoyed political liberty, the universities were usually firm supports of the established order of things; but in countries under absolute government they acquired a bias towards innovation. After some remarks on the proper work of universities, Mr. Gladstone noticed the difficulties attending the question how far endowments for education were desirable, urging upon students and teachers the duty of bestirring themselves in their own persons to refute the charge that endowments of universities gravitated towards torpor as their natural termination. He then impressed upon the students the importance of the acquisition of knowledge which would be directly serviceable to them in their several professions, and the value and the study of ancient literature as affording the most intellectual training. Mr. Gladstone concluded by invoking every blessing upon the University, and resumed his seat amid loud and general applause, his address having lasted nearly an hour and a half in the delivery.

CARDINAL WISEMAN'S PASTORAL.

CARDINAL WISEMAN has sent from Rome a pastoral on the Papal question so long that it could only be half gone through at the Roman Catholic churches in the metropolis last Sunday. The remainder will be read to-morrow.

After some opening passages the Cardinal has the following allusion to the Emperor Napoleon III., who, when Prince Louis, joined the Romagna rebellion of 1830:—

It is now thirty years since the late Pontiff was addressed, not once but often, by one who had no claim upon his ear but that of being a leader among his rebellious subjects, advising him and urging him to resign his sovereignty over the Legations and declare them independent. When the heat of youth had passed—when the duties of royalty had long been contemplated from above instead of below—from the throne and not the field, where so much had been done for religion, for the Church, and for its head—when so many repeated declarations had been made before, during, and after the Italian campaign—that the integrity of the Church's States should be inviolably preserved—it was merely a pardonable oversight not to have calculated on that inflexibility of will which has grown accustomed to look upon itself as identified with destiny, and cannot lose sight of a purpose once entertained, whether its fulfilment be at Bologna or Waterloo. Against a sentiment so rooted, and, no doubt, strengthened of late by secret influences, it was perhaps useless to hope that the cry of clergy and people could prevail.

The Cardinal then attacks Sardinia, where to expect respect for the rights of Pontiff and Bishops would be hopeless; and, alluding to England, says:—

And how much less still could they have hoped for a just hearing where just dealings would most delight their hearts, where for centuries every tradition, political and religious, had been blended and fermented with animosity against the Head of the Church, till any course would be deemed insipid that was not savoured with this leaven?

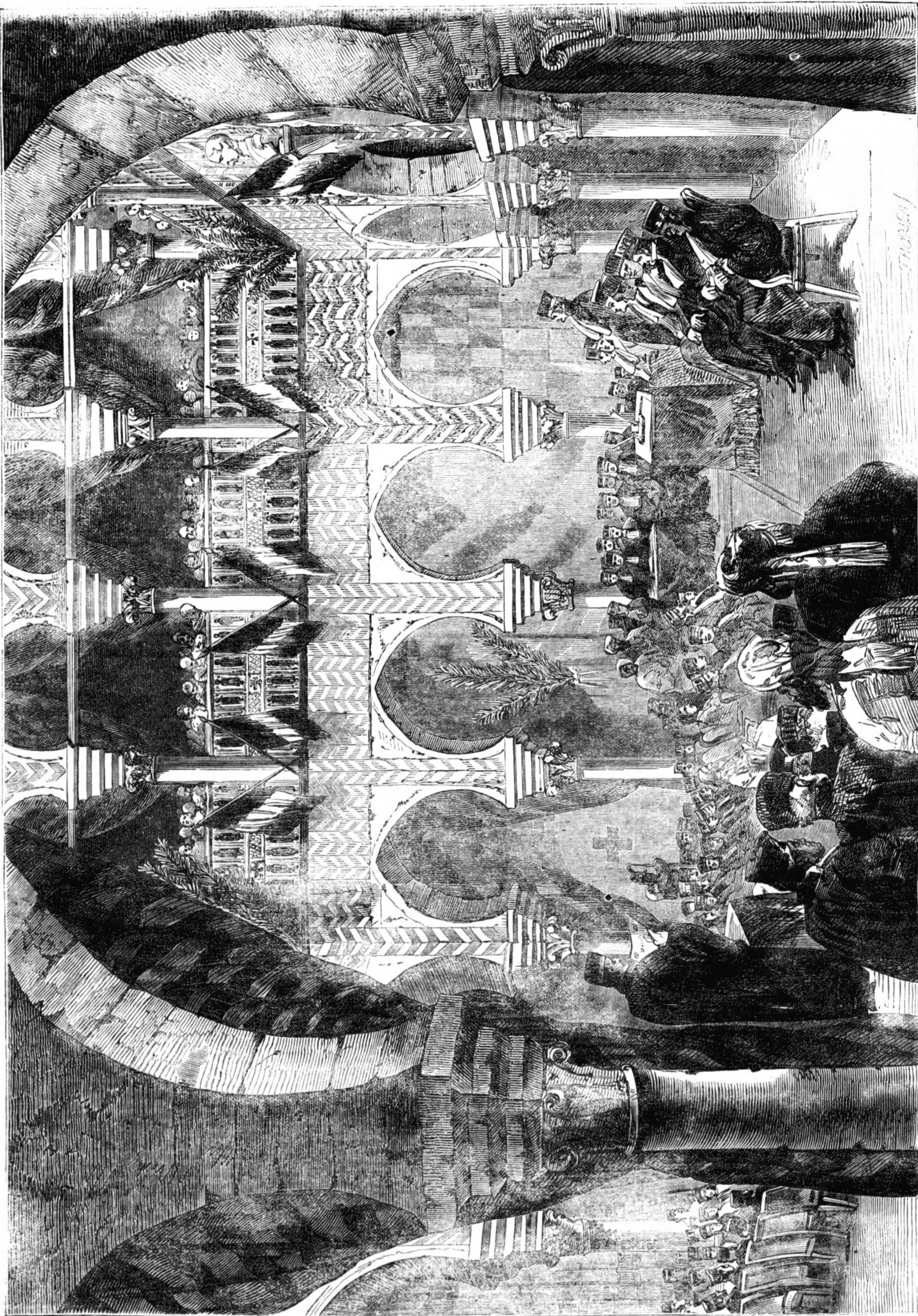
The Cardinal protests that the Pope has no personal interest in the question, and proceeds to trace rapidly the history of the Church from the time of the early Christians, whose trials and persecutions he adverted to in forcible terms, until that stage in its action when emperors became its foster fathers, empresses its nurses, palaces its abodes, basilicas its churches.

The concluding sentences brought under notice the immediate object of the address. The sudden cutting off of resources from the insurgent provinces and the extraordinary expenses entailed on the Papal Government would, it was said, naturally suggest the contributions of all the faithful towards a "benevolence" in favour of the Holy Father. The example of Ireland was referred to as being worthy to be followed in this respect. Hope was expressed that a favourable loan will be immediately set on foot, and the Cardinal trusts that it will find success even in England; but in the meantime they must exert themselves to lay a filial tribute at the feet of his Holiness.

ST. GEORGE'S-IN-THE-EAST.—The intentions of the rioters who make St. George's-in-the-East the scene of their disturbances were frustrated on Sunday last through a defensive organisation put in force by the Rector. The police were not numerous, but the Rev. Bryan King had a large number of personal friends and sympathisers privately admitted into the church, and their presence daunted the mob. However, the evening did not pass off without the customary howling and hissing. Judgment was given on Tuesday in the Consistory Court in the case of Rosier, who was prosecuted by the Rector of St. George's-in-the-East for brawling in the church. Dr. Twiss held that a portion only of the charges brought against the defendant had been proved, and therefore, while sentencing him to be admonished, he only fixed him with the liability to pay the sum of £10 towards the costs. In giving judgment the learned Judge took care to point out that by law the Rector has no authority to preserve order in the church, and that he cannot delegate this duty to any other person. The churchwardens and their sidemen were the persons with whom this duty lay; and if any other persons interfered for this purpose without their authority they would be liable to excommunication, which must be followed by imprisonment.

BIBLE PRINTING.—The Select Committee appointed to inquire into the nature and extent of the Queen's printers' patent for England and Wales, as far as relates to the right of printing the Holy Scriptures, have reported that the exclusive privilege is wrong in principle and opposed to the public interest, tending to keep up the price without ensuring additional accuracy. They recommend that the patent should not be renewed.

THE COINAGE.—A return relating to the operations of the Mint has been issued. The number of sovereigns coined in 1859 were 1,547,603, of half-sovereigns, 2,203,813—a greater number than those for the former year, when 803,234 sovereigns and 855,573 half-sovereigns were coined. The total value of all the gold coinage manufactured at the Mint during the last ten years was £51,490,295. The number of florins coined in 1859 was 2,508,060; of shillings, 4,561,920; of sixpences, 4,638,640; of fourpences, 4158; of threepences, 3,584,323; of silver twopences, 4752; and of silver penny, 7920. In copper the coinage was as follows:—1,075,200 pence; 1,200,240 half-pence; and 1,200,240 farthings. Half-farthings have not been coined since 1856.



THE IMPERIAL COURT OF ALGERIA.—(FROM A SKETCH BY M. DE NEUVILLE.)

THE IMPERIAL COURT OF ALGERIA.

In a recent Impression we published Engravings of some of the native tribunals in French Algeria, and in the present Number we present our readers with an Illustration of the High Court of Justice in that colony.

The Judges who sit on the bench are French, and the lawyers who practise in its precincts have studied rhetoric at the Paris bar. The court itself is most imposing in appearance. It is the courtyard of a large Moorish house, extremely original and graceful in its character, covered in by a dome of coloured glass, the light from which gives a rich effect to the Alhambra-like tracings seen on every side. All the important cases for litigation arising in the colony are brought here for trial, both European and African having their modicum of justice distributed to them, weighed by the same weights, out of the same scale.

CORRUPTION IN AMERICA.

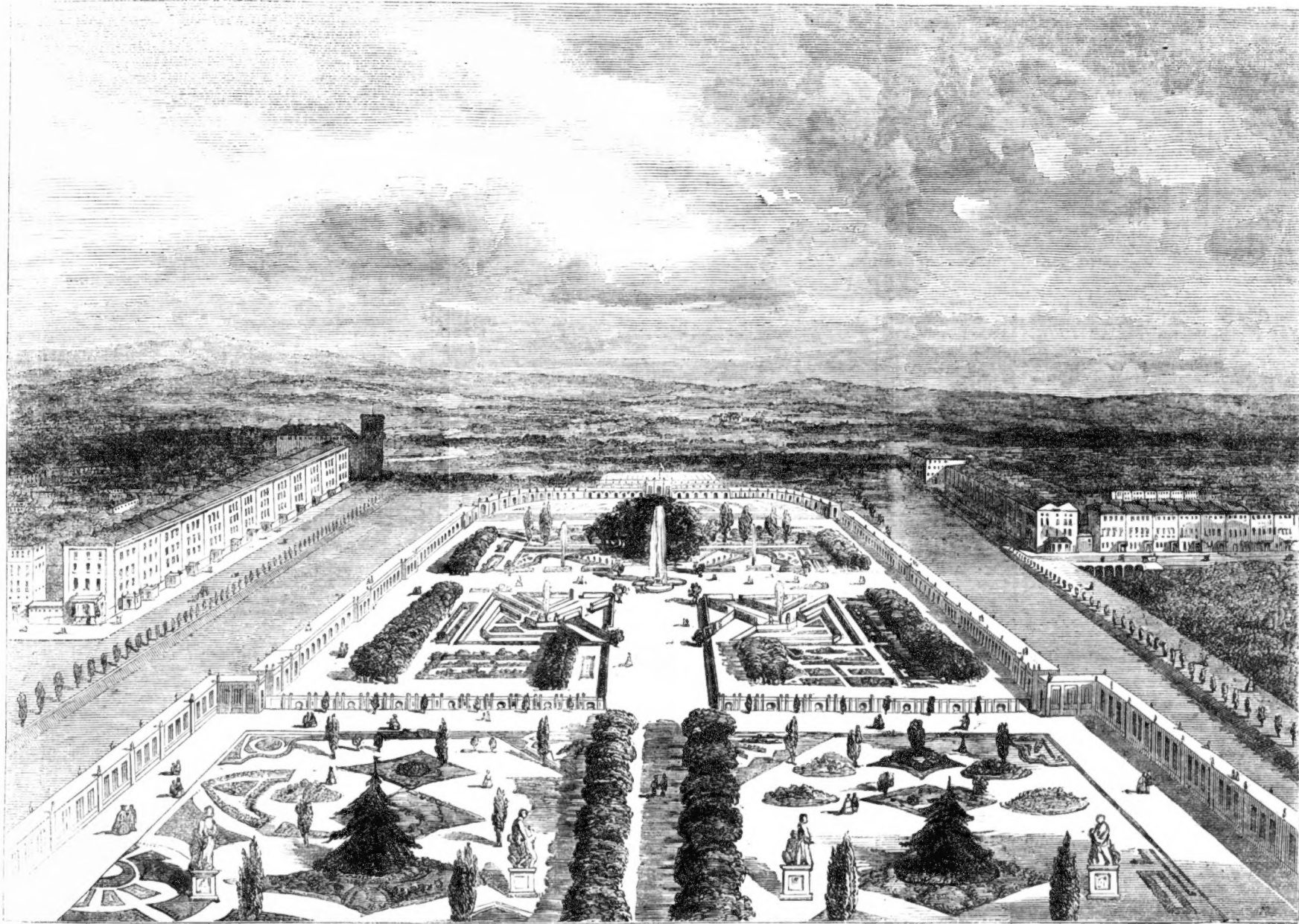
THERE is beginning to be rehearsed in the United States a perfectly authentic history of official corruption which, for naked scandalousness, really matches the worst passages of our Walpolian era. The two Houses of the Washington Congress appointed committees, about a month since, to investigate the best means of reducing certain items of public expenditure; and the very first witnesses examined have proved that immense sums of public money have for years past been diverted from their legitimate employment for the purpose of subsidising newspapers in the interest of the Government and corrupting doubtful constituencies. These embezzlements have been systematic, shameless, and scarcely disguised from public view. The whole of the Democratic senators and representatives have been in the secret; and it is actually established by the clearest testimony that the President of the United States, the whole of his Cabinet, and notably the Attorney-General, have taken part in negotiations for the distribution of the

plunder, and themselves arbitrated in disputes concerning its destination. In stating these results of the inquiry we feel that we shall most probably be suspected of giving currency to some imbecile canard, or repeating some extravagant invention of party hostility. Yet, in truth, we are rather understating than otherwise the general effect of the evidence, which is printed in the *New York Times* of March 27, and all other respectable American journals. Englishmen—whose Parliament disallowed Mr. Churchward's mail contract, not because he had bribed anybody or promised to do so, but because he was justly suspected of having made the ratification of his bargain the condition of his support in a local election—have yet to gain proper ideas of the height and degree of the impudence which bids them go to the United States, and to Governments founded on mob-suffrage, for precedents of purity and lesson in thrift.

The committees have only as yet had time to examine the expenditure on public printing. We proceed to state the result of evidence as regards the printing of the House of Representatives. Rather more than 200,000 dollars a year is paid for it, but its actual cost is a trifle above half the amount. There is, therefore, a profit of about 100,000 dollars derived from it annually, and this is systematically disposed of by the party in power for its own advantage. A safe Democratic partisan is nominated to the post generally by the President, and the whole strength of the Democratic representatives is put forth to secure his election. He is not a printer—not a bit of it; and therefore his first step is to conclude a bargain with some professional printer to do the actual work. When this is managed, he proceeds to pay a variety of houses which, according to his understanding with his party, constitute burdens upon his profits. The first and largest of these is a subsidy to the Government organ at Washington. The *Washington Union*, now rebaptised the *Constitution*—by-the-by, a systematic libeller of England—is proved to have received 20,000 dollars annually from the printer of the

House of Representatives alone; and during the autumn election of 1858, when the vote of Pennsylvania was extremely doubtful, 11,000 dollars were paid by the same functionary to the proprietor of a single Democratic newspaper, the *Pennsylvanian*. The gentleman who last had the printing states distinctly that he came to an understanding with Mr. Buchanan himself, in several private interviews, as to the proper mode of dividing the funds in his hands; and he adds that business had been done in a similar way with President Pierce and all preceding Democratic Presidents. Nay, a revelation was made which, to an English mind, is more astounding still. It appears that, when a change in the editorship of the Government organ was pending, and various arrangements were to be made as to the proportion in which the subsidy just described was to be divided between the outgoing and incoming editors, a formal contract regulating the mode of distribution was drawn by the Attorney-General, the first law officer and public prosecutor of the United States.

Besides the large preconcerted amounts paid to newspapers a variety of indefinite claims are expected to be satisfied by all sharers in the public plunder. The most amusing of these exactions consists in requesting the sinecurist to "take care" of this or that gentleman. It seems that hungry applicants are constantly arriving in Washington, who, though their solicitations cannot be granted, must still not be left to bear the expenses of their ineffectual trip. To "take care" of a gentleman is, therefore, to pay his hotel bill and frank his railway journey homewards. The payments, however, which have most interest for us are of a different kind. It is established beyond a shadow of question that the printer of the Lower House, and all placeholders, subscribe regularly and largely for the corruption of doubtful constituencies. The answers of the witnesses on this point are extremely curious. They are all strong Democrats, and are therefore extremely anxious to screen the President from the charge of complicity in this



NEW WINTER GARDEN, SOUTH KENSINGTON.

expenditure. They declare that they paid their money simply from enthusiasm for their party, and without any hint from head-quarters. But the remarkable thing is that they admit, without qualification, the fact of subscribing the money and the fact of its employment in bribery. Mr. Wendell, the printer of the last Congress, expressly named several districts into which he sent sums varying from 200 to 1500 dollars as his share in the means of corruption. One of these was the Congressional district in Pennsylvania, contested by Mr. Glancy Jones, a very intimate friend of the President, whose ultimate defeat, in 1858, is known to have been resented by Mr. Buchanan almost as an outrage on his personal feelings. It is absolutely certain, therefore, that bribery is resorted to in the United States even by the managers of the dominant party at Washington. What, indeed, is the exact way in which votes are purchased we are not told. Everybody seems to consider that point too clear for discussion; and perplexed English readers are left to make what they can of the unreserved acknowledgment that electoral districts of geometrical shape and equalised representation, possessing the safeguards of universal suffrage and the ballot, are about as open to corruption as Gloucester, Wakefield, or Sudbury.—*Saturday Review*.

MORTALITY IN 1859.

DR. LETHBY has just made his report on the sanitary condition of the city of London in 1859. From the report we take the following particulars:—

There have been 1843 marriages, 3260 births, and 2911 deaths—the mean proportions for the last ten years being 1740, 3504, and 3102 respectively. The marriages, therefore, have risen above the average, and the births and the deaths have fallen below it; and it is remarkable that the increase of marriages is entirely in the central districts, where the births and the deaths have been so notably diminished.

It is satisfactory to know that the number of deaths for the year is not only below the general average for the last decennial period, but it is even below the average for that time when the two cholera years of

1849 and 1854 are excluded. The death-rate has been 22·4 per 1000. In all England the annual mortality is at the average rate of 22·3 per 1000 of the population; in country districts it is only 20; and in the large towns it is nearly 26. If, therefore, the City mortality is measured by these standards, it does not appear, on the whole, to be unsatisfactory; and it certainly presents a very favourable contrast to the high death-rate of our large towns.

In the course of the year the mortality of children under 15 years of age has been greater than usual—it has risen from a general average of 1351 to 1408; and the increase has been chiefly among children of less than five years of age. These, indeed, have died to the number of 1230 instead of 1182. Altogether it amounts to a little more than 42 per cent. of all the deaths. In the metropolis generally the proportion is somewhat less than 41 per cent.; and in all England, where the proportion of infants is much larger than in the City, it is but 42. The mortality of children in the first year of their age has been very severe, for it has amounted to nearly one-fifth of all the births; in fact, out of 3260 children born in the year, 608 have died. This is somewhat more than the average (3504 and 574) for the last ten years, and it amounts to nearly 19 per cent. of the infant life.

At more advanced periods of life the death-rate diminishes, and the returns are more favourable. They are far better, indeed, than elsewhere, for at from 15 to 35 years of age the mortality is greatly below the average for the whole country. In the first decennial period it amounts to only 5·1 per 1000, and in the second to 7·3; the rates in England for the corresponding periods being 8·4 and 10·4. After this, however, they again decline, and from the ages of 35 to 45 they amount to 14·5 per 1000; from 45 to 55, to 19·1; and from 55 to 65, to 35·5—the rates in England for those periods being but 13, 17·6, and 30·5. It is manifest, therefore, that the greatest strain upon a City life is during childhood and mature age.

There is an undue proportion of males upon the death-roll, and they swell the mortality at every age up to 65. In London the excess is arrested at 55, and in England it stops at 15, to rise again at from 45

to 65. The maximum mortality of males in the City is at from 35 to 55, and then it reaches to a proportion of about 1400 males to 1000 females. In England the maximum is from 55 to 65, and it never exceeds 1087 to the 1000 females.

If we look at the mean age at death in the City the results are equally significant. In all England the expectancy of a man's life at 20 is to 60 years; in the City it is only to 51·5. At the age of 45 the expectancy of life in England is to 68·3, but in the City it is only to 62; and at 65 years of age a man in the rest of England might expect to live to 76, whereas in the City he will reach to only 73. The mean lifetime of adult females in England is only about one year more than that of males; but in the City it is, at different periods of life, from four to six years greater, showing that the unwholesome influences operate most severely on the males. Indeed, the conclusion from all this is that the circumstances of a City life are peculiarly trying; for they increase the death-rate from a normal standard of about 17 in the 1000 to nearly 23: they double the mortality of the infant population, and shorten the period of adult life from an average of 60 to 51.

"But," says Dr. Letheby, "dark as this picture may seem to be, it is far lighter than it once was, and is brighter than that which is still drawn of the chief towns of England and the large cities of Europe. Ten years ago the annual mortality of the City was rarely less than 25 to the 1000, and we are told by the Registrar-General that the death-rate of our large towns at the present time is little short of 26 in the 1000. Our present condition is 19 per cent better than that, and we owe it to the sanitary labours of the last ten years. Even five years ago the average mortality in the City was as high as 3190 in the year; but in the course of the last four years, since the fruits of those labours have begun to ripen, the number has fallen to an average of 2902, and it is no small thing to have brought about the saving of nearly 300 lives in the year, and that, too, in the midst of difficulties of no ordinary character. The chief towns of England, with their high mortality, are not subject, as we are, to the unwholesome influences of an excessive overcrowding. Here the inhabitants are so thronged together that

from 131 to 291 must find room upon an acre. No such condition of things exists in the large towns of England, for the density of their population is rarely above 50 on the acre, and yet their mortality ranges from 24 to 36 in the 1000. We have reason, therefore, for congratulation that the sanitary state of the City is as good as it is, and that the untoward circumstances which commerce and industry have forced upon us are kept so largely in check."

THE PROPOSED WINTER GARDEN ON THE GORE ESTATE.

The idea of this garden originated with the Horticultural Society and the late Commissioners of the Exhibition of 1851. Our engraving is from the original design prepared for distribution amongst subscribers. The garden is to be a modern Versailles, with all the improvements possible on the old one. When finished the grounds will be open to the public and subscribers on alternate days all through the year, and, wet or fine, the same facilities for recreation will be offered to the visitors. It is believed that the garden cannot be ready before the spring of 1861.

OPERA, CONCERTS, AND NEW MUSIC.

THE great operatic event of last week was the appearance of Mongini as Fernando in "La Favorita." This most "robust" of tenors assumed the part in question in consequence of the indisposition of Giuglini, and sang well enough to raise his amiable rival from the grave. Every one has heard Mongini shout, some have heard him sing with true dramatic effect in the trio of "William Tell," and a few have brought back from abroad stories of his having sung magnificently, and even with exquisite taste, in the works of the Italian composers; but, until the other evening, it is certain that Mongini was generally looked upon in London as the "Benicia Boy" of tenors. We will not say that Giuglini was considered a tenorial Tom Sayers, but it is quite certain that even the firmest, exclusive admirers of that favourite vocalist were astonished by the performance of his natural opponent at Her Majesty's Theatre in the part of Fernando.

Mme. Borghi-Mamo, one of the most perfect singers of the present time, made her first appearance at Her Majesty's Theatre as Leonora in "La Favorita," but achieved her greatest success on Saturday in the character of Azucena in the "Trovatore." One of our contemporaries is of opinion that this part of Azucena—which belongs as much to Mme. Borghi-Mamo as that of Norma does to Mme. Grisi—does not suit her, and explains at some length that the part of the gipsy in Verdi's most celebrated opera was written for a contralto, and therefore cannot with propriety (says our contemporary) be undertaken by a lady with a thorough mezzo-soprano voice. It happens, however, that the part of Azucena was written for a mezzo-soprano, and that when Verdi superintended the production of his "Trovatore" at the Italian Opera of Paris—ourselves being present—the character was given to Mme. Borghi-Mamo, who sustained it to perfection. The *Chronicle*, more sensible, calls attention to the supposed fact that Mme. Borghi-Mamo gives a "new reading" of her part; the truth being that she impersonates the gipsy as the composer of the opera intended the character should be impersonated. Thus, in the second scene of the second act, instead of addressing the "legend" to the gipsies who surround her, the Azucena represented by Mme. Borghi mutters it to herself, as though it were a story that haunted her perpetually.

We have no news to give of the Royal Italian Opera, except that on Thursday Mme. Csillag was to have made her first appearance as Leonora in Beethoven's "Fidelio."

SUDDEN DEATH OF CAPTAIN LEICESTER VERNON, M.P.—Captain Vernon left the Carlton Club in his carriage on Saturday afternoon in his usual health and spirits. Accompanied by a friend, he drove up St. James's-street, about the middle of which his horses became restive, when he got out of his carriage to ascertain the cause of the disturbance. In struggling with the horses he fell, but soon recovered himself, and proceeded calmly to direct that his horses and carriage should be taken to some livery stables in the neighbourhood, whether he himself followed them on foot. He then, asserting, as indeed appeared to be the fact, that he was perfectly uninjured, walked to the top of St. James's-street, got into a cab, and was driven home. Arrived there, he complained of pain in his chest. Medical advice was immediately summoned, but before it could arrive Captain Vernon had breathed his last. The cause of death is ascertained to have been internal hemorrhage, produced by the rupture of Dr. Keble, and was an active and able member of the House of Commons.—Dr. Keble, writing to the *Times*, says:—"The melancholy death of Captain Leicester Vernon, probably from diseased arteries, brings to my recollection a statement very frequently made by our chief London medical lecturer, whose practice lies very much amongst the upper classes, as well as amongst the poorest of the poor, at one of the Borough hospitals (Guy's or St. Thomas's), to which he is chief physician. The statement is this—that almost all young men who have been at Oxford and Cambridge, especially those who have meddled much in boat-races, have as a rule diseased bloodvessels, arteries, or veins, and very many of them diseased and dilated hearts—all brought on by the strain and undue excitement ('remora' we, the doctors, call it) of the circulation induced by pulling at boat-races. In fact, the matter is now well recognised both at insurance offices and in the administration of chloroform amongst the upper classes, where diseased heart is to be avoided. It would seem the delicate fibres of the heart of the boys and lads sent to Oxford especially at once give way before this pressure or remora. The only other analogous affection is one amongst the poor half-starved Irish labourers in the street who pound down big paving-stones with a heavy iron pounder; but the conditions in both instances are identical—a force pressing on the right side of the heart, which enlarges it."

CIVILISATION IN ARKANSAS.—The following story is related in the *New York Tribune*:—"In the township of Extra, in Ashley county, Arkansas, the discovery was made that a widow named Hill, and a slave woman belonging to Mr. J. L. M., who lived with her, had been murdered, and the house burnt to conceal the deed. The alarm soon spread, and an investigation was instituted by Mr. M., in connection with many of the leading citizens. Suspicion fell upon a slave named Ike, belonging to the affiant. Mr. M. then poured upon his bleeding back spirits of turpentine and set it on fire! Ike then confessed that he and a negro named Jack, belonging to J. F. Norrell, were hired by one Mille to assist in performing the deed. One fact, however, greatly invalidated this testimony, and that was that Mr. M. and Mr. Norrell were deadly enemies; and the most have known that nothing could have pleased Mr. M. more than to convict Jack, thus subjecting his most bitter enemy to the loss of a favourite slave worth from 1200 to 1500 dollars. Jack was, however, immediately arrested and brought before the regulators, and, certain circumstances seeming in some degree to corroborate Ike's statement, stakes were driven into the ground and the two slaves chained to them. A large quantity of fat pine was piled around them, and J. L. M. set it on fire. In a few minutes nothing but charred and blackened corpses remained. A subscription was circulated to indemnify the owners for their losses. I was at the plantation of Mr. Norrell on the 14th of November, and there heard their version of the affair. Mr. Norrell told me that when the flames were rising ten feet above Jack's head he said to the dying slave, 'I have raised you Jack, and I never caught you in a lie. You are going to die; nothing can save you; and now tell me truly, as you hope for Heaven, are you guilty?' Jack answered from the flames, 'Master, I don't know any more about it than you do.' Mr. Norrell and all his family believed Jack to have been innocent, and shed tears as they spoke of him."

A NEW SET OF CARDS.—A French paper-manufacturer has invented a new pack of playing cards—each card represents some remarkable fact connected with the history of Napoleon I. or of Napoleon III. All the figures are of the same period, the costume is perfect, and remarkable for the execution and brilliancy of the colours. The pack of cards is called *Cartes de l'Ere Imperiale*. In place of kings there are four emperors, including the Prince Imperial; four empresses, including the Empress-Mother. In place of knaves, four Bonapartes, brothers of Napoleon I. For aces there are four islands, viz., Martinique, where the Empress Josephine was born, the islands of St. Croix, Elba, and St. Helena.

DEATH IN TRANSPORT-SHIPS.—An Indian journal says, that of "the five ships—*Accrington*, *Ensign*, *Statesman*, *Dudbrook*, and *Monica*—which have entered port with soldiers' families on board upwards of 270 children, embracing all below two years of age, have perished. As yet no satisfactory investigation has been made, or at least made public. The fault lies, as usual, with the home authorities. Over-packing, bad food, starvation, and imperfect medical attendance, have led to this frightful mortality, and every succeeding arrival will probably add to the horrors. We trust they will rouse the attention of the House of Commons."

THE NAVY DURING THE LAST HUNDRED YEARS.

A RETURN moved for by Mr. Horsman has been published, from which some interesting facts may be gleaned as to the increase and decrease of the naval estimates and naval strength of this country during the last 103 years. The return comprehends the periods between 1756 and 1859, during which time we were engaged in no less than thirteen wars—viz., four with France, three with Spain, two with America, one with Holland, two with China, and one with Russia—and spent in naval estimates a collective sum of £795,497,113 10s. 7d., or a larger amount than is at present represented by the National Debt. While the strength of the Navy in men is not much above 5000 more than it was in 1756, the estimates of the two periods are very different, the estimates for 1756 being £3,349,021 3s., and for 1859-60, £9,878,859. We merely point out this vast discrepancy, as we are at the same time well aware that the increased expenditure in the present day for wear and tear by machinery, coals, superior armaments, and superior vessels is absolutely necessary. In the year 1756 the total number of men borne was 52,800, and the estimated expense £3,349,021 3s. For the next seven years, in consequence of the war with France, we find a vast increase in the number of seamen, inasmuch that in 1762 the number borne was 84,797, and the estimates for the Navy £5,954,251 12s. 9d. Peace being proclaimed in 1764, this vast mass of men was reduced to 20,603, and the navy estimates fell in like proportion to £2,004,800 9s. 3d., these numbers being further reduced in 1768 to 15,511 men, and £1,526,357 9s. 11d. This is the lowest point ever reached in our naval estimates. On the breaking out of the war with America in July, 1774, they again rose to the sum of £2,104,917 4s. 3d., and gradually increased up to the conclusion of the war to £3,063,285 12s. 9d., with an increase of 105,413 men. During this period, however, it must not be forgotten that the country was involved at the same time in a struggle with France, Spain, Holland, and America. In 1782, on the recognition of American independence, and in 1783, on the conclusion of peace with Spain, France, and Holland, the estimates again fell, and continued to fluctuate between £2,000,000 and £3,000,000, with an average of about 25,000 men borne. The war of the French Revolution breaking out produced the ordinary effects, and the estimates rose as the funds fell. In 1793, when war was declared, the number of men borne was 59,012, and the estimates £3,971,915 5s. 10d.; in the next year they increased to £5,525,331 11s. 3d., with an increased list of 83,891 men borne on the books. Stride by stride they advanced until in 1801 they rose to the enormous sum of £16,857,037 0s. 2d., when the number of seamen and marines was 131,959. On the conclusion of the peace of Amiens they again, for a short time, fell; but the stirring events of the period, the unsettled condition of Europe, and the want of confidence in France precluded them from finding a peace level, and although there was a decrease of more than £6,000,000, yet they still remained £6,090,000 above the estimates of 1793, when the war commenced. Then ensued the great war with France from 1803 to 1815, when the naval expenses and naval strength of the country advanced with gigantic strides, so that for four years—viz., the years 1811-12-13-14—they were always over £20,000,000, and in the latter year reached the enormous sum of £23,504,070 19s. 11d., with a force of 126,414 men, which force, however, was not equal to that of 1813, when our ships were manned by no fewer than 147,047 men. Down went those estimates again on the conclusion of the peace, and continued in that condition up to the pet year of the non-alarmists, who believe in the good intentions of every country but their own, when they were only £4,434,783, and provided for only 26,041 men. From that time they have progressively increased up to our own days. The Chinese war of 1840 seems to be guilty of this increase; for, although peace was concluded in 1842-3, the naval estimates only temporarily declined to rise again with fresh vigour and culminate in the year 1856-57, when this country was at war with Russia. In that year they reached the sum of £16,568,614, and maintained a force of 60,659 seamen and marines. They again fell on the conclusion of peace to more than £6,000,000, and in the year 1858-59 were £9,878,849, of which but a comparatively small portion was expended on the pay and maintenance of 58,380 men.

A LADY IN THE CIVIL SERVICE.—The *Civil Service Gazette* of Saturday had an announcement which ought to attract the attention of the "Women's Rights" advocates:—"Post Office.—Miss Catherine Downes Rogers has been appointed to a clerkship at Torquay, and passed her examination." The locale of this startling event is, to be sure, merely a provincial post office, and there have been "postmistresses" ere now; but the words "clerkship" and "passed her examination" are plain. A young lady has become a member of the civil service, having passed the terrible ordeal of the Civil Service Commissioners, and has become entitled to all those privileges of promotion, pension, &c., which (shall we say?) her "fellow" clerks so fully enjoy. We congratulate the new civil servant on her appointment.

VESUVIUS IN ERUPTION.—"The eruption of Vesuvius continues and increases," writes a correspondent from Naples, "and during the last week the surface of the mountain has undergone great changes. On Friday night last the discharges were so loud and strong that the whole neighbourhood shook, and these were followed by a hissing sound, as of a rapidly-flowing river. Looking into the crater, one sees a body of liquid fire; and on one occasion a tri-coloured jet was thrown up; so that it is generally expected that Commandatore Ajossa will send up a body of police to take note of and suppress this treasonable demonstration. The three colours—blue, violet, and black—were not, it is true, the Italian colours; but we do not stand to trifles here—number is as suspicious an element as colour. As these variegated circles of fire made their appearance the crater shook with the violence of the effort. From the foot of the mountain a stream of water and of lava issued, and ran so rapidly that in one hour it advanced a mile; its course was then slower, and always in the direction of the Torre del Greco. Towards Resina the guides counted twenty currents; and in the midst of them had been formed a lake of fire forty feet in circumference."

EXPERIMENTS IN SMALL ARMS.—A considerable number of noblemen, military officers, and other gentlemen assembled by invitation of the Birmingham small-arms trade at the Government shooting-ground, Holford Mills, last week, to witness the preliminary trial of a number of small-bore rifles which had been manufactured expressly for the purpose of being submitted to the official inspection of the committee, of which Colonel Steele is the head. The object of the experiment was to show that, if a small-bore arm is considered to be suitable for military purposes, the Birmingham gunmakers can, in the same way and at the same cost as the ordinary service weapons, manufacture an arm of that kind which will shoot quite as well as any other gun, however costly, which can be produced. The guns in question were of the small Enfield pattern, with the exception that the bore was only 453 instead of 577. They were fired from a table-rest, with two drachms and a half of powder and a 330-grain ball, the range being 300 yards, in a direction from south to north. The number of shots from each rifle was fifty, and there were no signs of fouling on the completion of the work, the last balls being rammed down the barrels with a common steel rod as easily as the first. The diagrams of the shooting gave eminently satisfactory results, one of the highest authorities among the spectators declaring publicly that the small-bore rifle, the performances of which had brought them together, would hold its own against any other which could be opposed to it.

THE COOLIE TRADE.—The system of kidnapping coolies carried on by the Chinese is brought to light by the *Overland China Chronicle*, which publishes a letter of the allied Commanders-in-Chief, addressed to the consular body at Canton on the 12th of January. It appears from the depositions of 105 men, taken at the instigation of the commanders from certain coolie receiving-ships at Whampoa, that they had been kidnapped, and a nominal consent to become "free emigrants," and to serve eight years in Cuba, are wrung from them by torture. If the coolies, when got on board the vessel, discover the foul play to which they have been the victims, and refuse to agree to the proposals of the agents, their hands are tied together, and a wedge is hammered in between them. Their thumbs and great toes are tied together, their tails tied up, and "they are thus hoisted off the deck and suspended in the air, while a lighted joss-stick is applied to their ankles, and they are ducked in the river." They are tortured in various other ways, and threatened with death until they consent "to dip their finger in ink, and thus impress their mark upon the agreement." The four ships on which these cruelties were perpetrated were three of them American, the fourth an Oldenburg barque.

VOLUNTEER RIFLEMEN AND GRAND JURIES.—On the Bristol grand jury being sworn, the other day, Captain Taylor asked the Recorder to be excused from serving at the sessions, inasmuch as, as Captain of one of the companies of Bristol Volunteers, he was engaged with members of his company in ball-firing at Sneyd Park. The Recorder assented to his exemption.

HOW THE MONEY GOES.

Our Army Estimates contain every year a large provision for the current service of works and repairs. Independently of fortifications, coast defences, and other regular undertakings, there are works of minor importance and less extensive character which create in the aggregate a serious annual demand. Barracks, storerooms, magazines, and other structures of the like description require enlargement or repair; additional accommodation is needed in one place, additional room in another, while at the present time batteries are rising in all directions along our shores. These works, whether of the ordinary or extraordinary kind, belong to the department of the engineers. The officers of that scientific corps make the designs and superintend their execution, and, though the War Office retains the power of revision and approval, the engineers are the authorities chiefly responsible for the results. As these officers, however, are entirely absolved from the obligation of providing the ways and means, they are naturally not very solicitous about the expenses incurred, and are tempted, accordingly, to indulge in caprices which no fund less inexhaustible than that of the national Treasury could ever support. This system Mr. Sidney Herbert has endeavoured to check by admonition in an official circular, and from the stories which he introduces into this circular we may judge that the admonition has not been issued before its time.

The other day it became necessary to build a jetty by which ammunition might be shipped from a certain magazine. The conditions proposed were exceedingly simple. Tramways and trucks were in use at the place, and each truck carried twenty cases of ammunition. It was required that six hours should suffice for putting on board 3220 cases, and by this condition the scale of the work was to be governed. The calculations suggested were not of a very arduous character, for it was clear that, if one truck would take twenty cases, 161 truckloads would represent the whole 3220, and the only question was as to the number of rails which would be required for running these truckloads to the head of the jetty and back within the specified time. The engineers, we presume, did the sum; but the deductions of arithmetic were so materially modified by professional interpretation that they proposed just six times as much work and seven times as much expense as the case actually demanded. They sent in a plan for six double lines of rails, whereas "one double line was found ample, and the work," adds Mr. Herbert, "has been executed for one-seventh part of the original estimate." On another occasion it was required to provide a crossing over the moat of a fort no longer employed for purposes of defence. Under such circumstances a causeway of earth which a couple of navvies could have thrown up in a day would have answered every purpose, whereas the engineers gave in plans for a regular bridge. Luckily, this design was stopped at the War Office, but in a second instance control came too late. A drawbridge, we are told, sufficient in size and strength for the traffic at the entrance of a fortress, has been constructed for the use of an insignificant coast battery.

These are the proceedings, and we have no doubt the examples could be multiplied fifty-fold, against which Mr. Sidney Herbert has energetically protested.

LAW AND CRIME.

ON Friday, the 13th inst., Mr. Thompson, churchwarden of St. George's-in-the-East, appeared at the Thames Police Court to answer a charge of having assaulted Mr. Charles W. Adams during the recent disgraceful riots at the parish church. Mr. Adams, son of the late Sergeant, is a personal friend of the Rev. Bryan King, the Rector of St. George's, and on the evening of Sunday, the 8th instant, was one of the favoured persons who were invited and admitted preferentially into the church, to "preserve order and restrain violence," as the Rector explains it. He is described as a powerful young man, and his courage and skilful pugilism as opposed to the mob upon that occasion have been remarked in some of the journals. Mr. Thompson found Mr. Adams preserving order, after his fashion, by fighting in front of the communion-table, and ejected him from his position. The most curious part of the matter was that while the evidence for the complainant went to show that Mr. Thompson seized Mr. Adams by the collar and gave him a sudden kick behind which sent him "flying" into the arms of the beadle, the police inspector on duty and several other credible witnesses testified that Mr. Thompson used no violence beyond simply removing the pugilistic young gentleman. "That the complainant should fall into such an extraordinary error as believing himself to have been kicked when no such occurrence took place is only to be accounted for on the supposition that possibly he was actually kicked, but by somebody, not Mr. Thompson. It was sworn that Mr. Adams himself assaulted several persons, that he refused to leave the communion-table when ordered so to do, and that the beadle took him from the altar rails. The magistrate, Mr. Yardley, expressed his opinion that Mr. Thompson had not exceeded his duty as churchwarden, but had sent away all the persons who invaded the altar, including Mr. Adams. The summons was, therefore, dismissed. In our last week's impression a misprint of "levity" for "lenity" in our comments upon certain magisterial decisions with respect to these unhappy disturbances conveyed an unintended imputation.

At the Consistory Court on Tuesday last Mr. Robert Rosier was condemned to pay £10, by way of costs (*nomine expensarum*), for brawling in the church of St. George-in-the-East, of which he is a parishioner. Mr. Rosier loudly asserted his innocence, and announced his intention of appealing "to the people of this Protestant nation," though what Protestantism can have to do with the matter, if Mr. Rosier did not commit the offence, is more than we can clearly understand. On the other hand, if Mr. Rosier did actually in church call a certain Captain "a disgrace to the Army and a greasy swell," we cannot perceive how such conduct can be justified—even by the most rigid Calvinism.

A child, aged eleven, described as a very beautiful and artless girl, happened to be pointed out by a scapegrace relative to a woman, named Crawley, of dissolute habits and general bad character. The woman made acquaintance with the child, and shortly afterwards met her, and induced her to call upon a friend of the family and borrow 4s. on the representation that it was required for her mother. Having received this money, the woman Crawley threatened the child with murder if she ever revealed the matter to her parents. Finding the child timid and subservient, the ogress continually waylaid her upon her errands, taking the money intrusted to her and instructing her to request credit from the various tradespeople. On one occasion the girl was forced to borrow 10s. from a neighbour who had been in the habit of cashing cheques for her father, and this sum was, like all the others, spent by the woman in drink. The inevitable disclosure at length took place, and Crawley was given into custody. It then appeared that the prisoner had been five times convicted of felony, and had been twenty-five times taken into custody for being drunk and disorderly. Even so far, the story is shocking enough; but, when the woman was under examination by the magistrate, the Court was filled by notorious thieves and other bad characters of both sexes, who threatened the direct vengeance against the child and other witnesses for the prosecution. The prisoner herself became so furious in her ejaculations that the magistrate directed her removal, while one of her companions, a well-known thief, was fined 20s. for interrupting the proceedings by exclaiming, "If that woman gets lagged, I'll settle some of them!" This took place at the Thames Police court, and therefore affords an instructive glimpse of the state of civilisation in the district of St. George-in-the-East, while the spiritual pastors of that happy locality are raising riots by attempting to instruct and edify their flocks by means of choristers, stained glass, wax candles, and "beautiful vestments."

Mr. George John West, broker, of No. 3, Lambeth-road, Surrey, recently sustained a domestic affliction in the form of a charge of felony against his son. One of the witnesses for the prosecution was a poor woman, the wife of a poor labourer, and mother of a juvenile family of six. The husband, being out of work, happened to owe his landlord 15s. 9d., balance of his rent for the last three years, and Mr. West obtained the job of distraining for that amount. The wife went to the landlord and obtained his consent to allow the rent to stand over, if the

broker's expenses were paid. A poor neighbour lent the wife two gowns to pawn to raise these expenses, and the woman tendered the amount, 5s. 6d., to the broker, who demanded 2s. more, which was eventually advanced by the landlord himself. The broker, with futile cunning, refused to take the amount, which included an overcharge of 2s., from the tenant, but ordered her to pay it to the landlord, from whom he then received it. Summoned for the overcharge, he attempted to take advantage of this subterfuge, but was ordered to pay treble the overcharge, 2s. for the summons, and 2s. 6d. to the woman for loss of time. He behaved very badly, by blustering in the court, and declared that the complainant having given evidence had nothing to do with his proceedings. The magistrate expressed his opinion to the contrary effect notwithstanding, and stigmatised Mr. West's conduct as harsh and cruel as well as illegal.

An unlucky pedestrian named Banfield achieved, in November last, the extraordinary feat of walking a thousand miles in as many half hours. The task was performed at Croydon, in the grounds attached to the George the Fourth Tavern, then held by one Henry Laing. At the conclusion of the performance Laing handed Banfield a cheque for £25 as his share of the profits. The cheque was returned to Laing to "take care of," as the usual assemblage of low characters were in attendance, and it was expected that the poor pedestrian might be robbed by some of the sporting characters. Banfield subsequently received £10 of the amount and sued Laing for the balance. He recovered a verdict, and as Laing became insolvent the plaintiff was obliged to pay his own costs, amounting to £42 4s. 8d. Mr. Laing being opposed on his examination in the Insolvent Court, a judgment of eight months' imprisonment for the vexatious defence was given against him, while the pedestrian has to pay exactly £31 4s. 8d. for his three weeks' toil and endurance. All which confirms the verses of Butler:—

He that with injury is grieved,
And goes to law to be relieved,
Is slier than a scottish chouse,
Who, when the thieves have robb'd his house,
Betakes himself to cunning men
To get him back his goods again,
When all he can expect to gain
Is but to squander more in vain.

MIDDLESEX SESSIONS.

BURGLARY IN MARYLEBONE.—James Parker, aged nineteen, John Holland, aged twenty-two, and Frederick French, aged twenty, were indicted for stealing two candlesticks and other articles, the property of Daniel Hagan, in his dwelling-house. It appeared that the prosecutor was a house-painter in Upper Marylebone-street, and one night, as he was sitting in his kitchen, he heard footsteps in the parlour overhead, and went up stairs into the street and looked through the window. He saw Parker and French inside, Parker holding a lighted candle, and French moving the things off the sideboard. Holland was watching by the railings, the prosecutor collared him, and an alarm having been raised, the other two ran out of the parlour to the back of the house. A great number of articles had been removed ready to be carried off. The thieves had got over the railings, and entered the parlour by the window, which had been left a little way open, and had noisily removed a wire blind. Holland was taken into custody by a police-constable. At the back of the premises they found French and Parker; French pretended to be drunk. The jury found all the prisoners guilty. Lambert, 68 E, said Holland had been three times convicted of burglary, and was not only concerned in a recent burglary with violence in Foley-place, but was the person who half-murdered a policeman on that occasion; so completely covering his head and face with blood that he could not identify him at the time. When he was taken on this charge he was recognised, and was a member of a well-known gang of burglars, which had, however, been considerably decreased lately by the principal members having been convicted and sent to penal servitude. The other prisoners were also well known. Mr. Payne sentenced Hall to be kept in penal servitude for ten years; Parker and French three years each.

AN INNOCENT-LOOKING RASCAL.—Robert Buckland, a meek and inoffensive-looking young man, was indicted for having stolen a cornet-a-piston, value £7 10s., the property of Joseph Windred. The prisoner and the prosecutor lived at Twickenham, and lodged in one room at a beerhouse called the Angel. They were on very friendly terms; and when the prisoner was in necessity—as was not unfrequently the case—the prosecutor allowed him to raise money on trifling articles belonging to him, on the promise of their being redeemed and returned. The prosecutor was in possession of a cornet-a-piston, which, one Tuesday night, he left safe in his box; and, without his knowledge, the prisoner opened the box and clandestinely took the cornet out of the house, pawned it, and decamped from the neighbourhood. He was found at Harrow, when he at first said he had not taken the instrument, and knew nothing of it; but at last he produced the duplicate, and said he thought he might pawn it and redeem it when he could, as he had other things. This was the defence now set up on his behalf by Mr. Sleight, who urged that, however improperly he might have acted, the prisoner had not intended feloniously to steal the property. The learned Judge carefully summed up, and explained the law to the jury, who found the prisoner "Not guilty," and hoped it would be a severe caution to him for the future. The learned Judge said he hoped so too, as there was a former conviction against the prisoner put in the indictment, and, though he looked so innocent, there were other records against him. The jury said, had they known that it would have had a very different effect, perhaps, upon their opinion. The Judge said the law prevented coming to the knowledge of the jury on the trial of a prisoner that there was any former conviction against him.

POLICE.

A CHILD ROBBER.—Ann Ridley, aged eleven years, was brought up before Alderman Hale, charged with stripping a little girl, aged four years, of her clothes, and pawning them at Payne's, in Shoe-lane. On the last occasion the prisoner gave false addresses, and baffled every exertion made by the police to discover anything about her. Prisoner said her father worked at Warren and Co.'s, lucifer-match makers, but they were bankrupts, and she did not know where he is now. Alderman Hale—When did you last see your parents? Prisoner—About six weeks ago, Sir. Alderman Hale—If she be further remanded I dare say you will be able to find out her parents. (To the prisoner)—Where did you sleep last? Prisoner—At the ragged school. I used to go to school at St. Martin's-in-the-fields. Alderman Hale—What church do you go to? Prisoner—Have never been to any church or chapel. Alderman Hale—This is a very sad case. I should like to send this girl to a reformatory. What induced you to strip a child from her home and strip her of her clothes? Prisoner—I never did such a thing before, Sir. Alderman Hale—I am inclined to think otherwise. You are evidently a very artful, scheming girl, and I shall remand you till Thursday.

The summons against the pawnbroker's assistant was then called on, and the defendant was fined 40s. for receiving goods in pledge from the former prisoner.

A NOVEL MODE OF SHARRING.—Jacob Meandi, a German, was charged with conspiring with others to defraud another German of £24.

The evidence went to show that on the 8th of March prosecutor was met in Fenchurch-street by the prisoner, who asked his way to Whitechapel. Prosecutor could not direct him, and they entered into conversation, in the course of which prisoner said he had arrived but three days in London from Australia, and knew Professor Brown, a hairdresser from Berlin, in whose shop he could procure prosecutor a situation. Prosecutor, knowing Professor Brown, was induced to place confidence in the prisoner, and met the prisoner by appointment next morning at the Monument. Prisoner proposed that, as prosecutor was a stranger, he should see London by water, and they accordingly took the steam-boat at London-bridge, where they were joined by another foreigner, and all went together to Pimlico. On leaving the steam-boat they went to a beer-shop, where a foreign cigar-case was introduced, with false slides so constructed that different amounts of things could be produced from respective compartments, while all had the resemblance of being one. Upon what this cigar-case contained a large amount of betting took place with the prosecutor, prisoner, the other foreigner, and another man who suddenly made his appearance, in the course of which prosecutor was induced to part with £24 to prisoner, who asked him to wait while he went to pawn his watch to procure more money, when he absconded, as did also the other parties.

On cross-examination by Mr. Lewis prosecutor said, previous to lending the prisoner £24, he lent him £5, which was returned. He knew that was for a bet, but considered it a loan, as when the prisoner won he should have asked to share the winnings. He placed the £24 upon the table himself, but hardly knew what it was for. Prisoner said, "I am short of money—lend me some;" and having implicit confidence in him he lent it.

Mr. Lewis urged that there was no false pretence or fraud, as the thing was done openly in prosecutor's presence. It was a mere betting transaction. Mr. Payne thought there was a fraud, as prosecutor's money was safe while prisoner was in his sight, but not when he had absconded. Prisoner was remanded.

SENDING A CHILD OUT TO BRO.—John Roberts, aged nine, but no bigger than a boy of six, was charged with begging in Cheapside.

His mother said he had no occasion to do it, as his father was a hardworking man, while she was a hardworking woman, and they both did their best to keep their children decently.

Sir R. Carden—Oh, nonsense! That boy has been about the streets of the City for a long time past, and apparently he is dressed—or rather undressed—for the occasion.

Mother—No, he ain't, Sir. We don't send him out, but I takes off his clothes to keep him at home. Mr. Goodman—How old is he? Mother—He is nine. Mr. Goodman—Are you sure? Mother—Quite sure. That's his age. Mr. Goodman—Put him on a stool, officer, and then, perhaps, we shall be able to see him.

The boy was then placed on a stool, and did not seem to be at all ashamed of his position, despite his precocity, or, perhaps, in consequence of it.

Sir R. Carden—That child does not seem more than six, and yet you talk about not being able to keep him at home. Why don't you send him to school?

Mother—We do send him, but he runs away; and when we shut him up at home he gets out somehow, and gets along with a bad lot, who, I dare say, have taught him to beg. We haven't, I assure your Worship, and it isn't our fault at all.

Sir R. Carden—Isn't it? You'll find that you are answerable for it. The law makes the parents answerable for their children; and it is a very good provision, too.

Mr. Goodman—If you don't keep him out of the streets, the consequence will be that we shall take him away from you for five years.

Mother (with a curtsey)—Oh, thank you, gentlemen. Mr. Goodman—Ah, but wait a minute: you'll not like it so well as you think, for you'll have to pay for his maintenance.

Mother—Well, we'll do our best to keep him at home for the future. He sha'n't come here any more, I assure you.

Sir R. Carden—I shall give him up to you on that assurance; but if he comes here again we shall carry out the law, depend upon it.

Mr. Goodman—And you'll have to pay 2s. 6d. a week as long as he is in prison.

MONEY OPERATIONS OF THE WEEK.

COMPARED with last week, there has been less activity in the demand for money, both at the Bank of England and in Lombard-street; nevertheless, the rates of discount have been well supported. In Lombard-street first-class short bills have not been done under 4½ to 5 per cent, and the minimum at the Bank of England still continues at the latter figure. Very little gold has been withdrawn from the Bank of England, and there is now scarce any inquiry for export purposes. The imports have amounted to about £200,000, chiefly from Australia.

The last return of the Bank of England, which shows a large circulation of notes, and heavy "other" securities, has attracted no little attention in monetary circles. The refusal on the part of the Bank Directors to discount bills presented to them by the purely discount houses has, it is said, induced the latter to hoard something like 7½ millions of Bank notes to carry on their operations. This, we need scarcely say, is a most expensive mode of operating; but, at the same time, the present line of policy—which, to a considerable extent, is crippled the Bank's resources—appears to have been adopted in self-defence.

The whole of the £2,690,000 Victoria Debentures have been taken up by the public. At the bidings last week the subscription lists were not filled to the extent required, or by £1,075,000; but the bidings for the latter amount were renewed on Tuesday, when the whole of it was realised. The lowest price fixed by the colony was 105.

Throughout the Continent money is very plentiful, at from 2 to 2½ per cent.

There has been an improved feeling in the market for all National Securities, and prices have somewhat advanced. Consols have been done at 91½ for Account, and 91½ for Money. The Reduced and the New Three per Cents have 93½ to 93½; Long Annuities, 18½, 17½, and Exchequer Bills, 7½ to 11s prem; Bank Stock has marked 225 to 225.

Indian Securities have been rather firmer in price, but the business done in them has not increased to any extent. The New Five per Cents have sold at 103½; the Five per Cent Roper Paper has, really, sold at 98½; the Five-and-a-Half per Cent, 103½; the Debentures have been 94½; and the 18 nds, 5s. discount.

Foreign Stocks have been dealt in to a moderate extent—Brazilian Four and a Half per Cent, 83½; Chilean Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 83½ to 87; Danish Five per Cent, 101; Portuguese Three per Cent, 41½; Dutch, Small, 43½; Russian Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 97½; Ditto, Three per Cent, 65½; Spanish New Deferred, 36; Turkish Six per Cent, 77; Ditto, New Loan, 61½; Venezuela Three per Cent, 27; and French Three per Cent, 69½.

More business has been passing in the Railway Share Market; and prices, almost generally, have advanced 4 to 1 per cent, owing to the large traffic returns.

Banking Shares have continued very quiet—Australasia have sold at 75; L. N. in Charter of Australia, 27½; London and County, 44; Canadian Government Six per Cent have realised 111½; New Brunswick 8 per Cent, 108½; New South Wales Five per Cent, 99½; Nova Scotia Six per Cent, 107½; and Victoria Six per Cent, 104½.

Miscellaneous Securities have been very flat—Crystal Palace Preference have been 99; Electric Telegraph, 166½; Peel River Lead and Mineral, 50; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 8½; and Van Diemen's Land, 35½.

The subscription list of the Great Northern Palace Company have been closed this week, and the shares have risen steady 4½ to 5 per cent. This undertaking promises a large return for the capital invested; and it will derive material support from the numerous branch lines of railway already projected to increase the receipts. Full allotments have been made to those who have applied for them.

METROPOLITAN MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.—Very limited supplies of English wheat have been on offer this week. For all kinds the demand has ruled steady, at a further advance in the quotations of 2s. per quarter. There has been more business done in foreign wheat, at 1s. to 2s.

per quarter more money. Floating cargoes of grain have commanded extreme rates. The barley trade has continued in a healthy state, at extreme currencies. Malt, however, has moved off slowly, on account of the small supply of malted barley, and with a fair consumptive inquiry; and the value of both beans and peas has been well supported. There has been an improved sale for flour, at 2s. to 3s. per 280lb. more money.

GRAIN EXCHANGE.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 44s. to 53s.; ditto, white, 47s. to 51s.; grinding barley, 35s. to 37s.; malt, ditto, 27s. to 30s.; malted, 35s. to 45s.; rye, 21s. to 25s.; malt, 48s. to 72s.; feed oats, 20s. to 25s.; potato ditto, 24s. to 30s.; tick beans, 35s. to 38s.; grey peas, 32s. to 34s.; white ditto, 36s. to 41s. per quarter. Town-made flour, 43s. to 44s.; country marks, 36s. to 39s.; town-made flour, 40s. to 41s. per 280lb.

CATTLE.—The beef trade has been very inactive this week, and prices have given way 2½ per 8lb. Sheep have commanded very full prices; but the value of lambs has given way 4d per 8lb. Calves and pigs have sold at extreme rates. Beef, from 3s. 2½ to 6s. 4½; mutton, 3s. 3½ to 5s. 10½; lamb, 6s. to 7s. 4½; veal, 3s. to 6s. 4½; pork, 4s. to 5s. 10½; and 6s. to 7s. 4½, per 8lb. to sink the offer.

NAVY AND LADENBALL.—The supplies of meat are seasonably extensive, and the trade generally is in a healthy state, at full currencies. Beef, from 2s. 6d. to 5s. 2½; mutton, 2s. 2½ to 4s. 4½; lamb, 3s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.; veal, 4s. to 5s. 2½; pork, 3s. 6d. to 5s. per 8lb. by the carcass.

TEA.—The demand for most kinds is very inactive, but, compared with last week, no quotable change has taken place in prices. The public sales have gone off slowly.

SCALES.—Good and fine raw sugars have changed hands to a moderate extent, at full quotations; but low and damp parcels have met a dull inquiry, at barely late rates. Refined goods are unaltered in value, common to middling dry goods being quoted at 5½ to 5¾ per cwt. The stock of sugar is now 13,000 tons in excess of last year.

CORNS.—The demand is somewhat restricted, and prices generally are 6d. to 1s. lower. The stock is now 500,000 bushels. Foreign grains move off steadily; other kinds slowly, at full quotations.

RICE.—An advance of 3d. per cwt. has in some instances been paid for first India qualities, at which the market is very firm. The stock is 9,000 tons. In rice very little is passing, at 13s. to 13½ for Straits. Other metals are dull.

PROVISIONS.—Irish butter is a slow inquiry, at late quotations; but foreign parcels have advanced 2s. per cwt. In the value of English very little change has taken place. The bacon market is firm, at 1s. per cwt. more money.

COTTON.—Our market is very inactive, but we have no change to notice in prices.

HEMP AND FLAX.—Baltic hemp moves off steadily, at 22s. 10s. per ton for Petersburg clean. Manila parcels are dull. Flax is somewhat heavy.

WOOL.—The transactions are much restricted. There are, however, no sellers, on lower terms.

SALT.—Most kinds are in steady request, at very full prices.

METALS.—Scotch pig iron has sold slowly, at 53s. 9d. on the spot. Best copper has advanced 4½ 10s. per ton. Spelter sells at £20 15s. on the spot. In tin very little is passing, at 130s. to 131s. for Straits. Other metals are dull.

HOES.—Prices are mostly supported; but the business doing is somewhat restricted.

POTATOES.—The supplies are seasonable good, and the demand may be considered steady, at from 8s. to 10s. per ton.

OILS.—There is a fair business doing in linseed oil, at 27s. 9d. to 28s. per cwt., on the spot. In the value of other oils, very little change has taken place. Spirits of turpentine, 35s. 6d. to 36s. 6d.; rough, 34s. 1½d. per gallon.

BRANDY.—Rum moves off slowly, at 1s. 3d. to 1s. 2½, for proof Leewards, and 1s. 7d. to 1s. 4d. for East India. Brandy is selling at from 8s. to 11s. 7d. per gallon. Hambro spirit, 1s. 7d. to 1s. 8d.; English, 2s. 1d. to 2s. 3d.; and English gin, for export, 3s. to 3s. 3d. per gallon.

TALLOW.—The demand is still much restricted. Prices, however, are well supported. F.Y.C. on the spot, 50s. 6d. per cwt. The stock is now 32,674 casks, against 13,391 in 1859, and 12,491 in 1858. Rough fat, 2s. 1½d. per 8lb.

COALS.—Best house coals, 20s. 3d. to 21s.; seconds, 18s. to 19s. Hartley's, 18s. to 19s. 6d.; manufacturers', 12s. 6d. to 13s. per ton.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, APRIL 13.

BANKRUPT.—W. E. FAIRBANK, Borough, licensed victualler.—H. P. S. Edgeware-road, Middlesex, tailor.—J. E. MORRIS, Bristol, grocer.—J. W. HARRIS, Birmingham, draper.—T. INNOCENT, Covent garden, grocer.—H. TURNER, Rotherhithe, grocer.—N. M. GOSW, Waterbridge, Cornwall, wine merchant.—J. B. BOOTH, Eland, Yorkshire, draper.—G. ROYLE, sutton, Lancashire, flint glass manufacturer.—ELIZA EASTWOOD, Manchester, fruiterer.—E. BOWEN, Birmingham, manufacturer of patent boots.—J. ASHBY, Carlisle-st., Soho square, builder.—C. F. BOYCE, Epson, lively-stable-keeper.

SCOTCH SEQUESTERATIONS.—J. BAXTON, Rowanree Hall, Dumfriesshire, farmer.—W. EWING, Glasgow, typefounder.—W. D. DUNN, Dundee, Dumfriesshire, carter.—A. MILNE and Co., Edinburgh, jewellers.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.—T. J. B. WALLIS, Colchester, draper.

BANKRUPT.—W. JACKSON, Brewers-street, Somers town, shoemaker.—M. HARRIS, Great Queen-street, Westminster, shipowner.—J. R. ROBERTS, Crispin-street, Spitalfields, potato salesman.—F. PARKY, Queen-street, Cheapside, and Midway Park, Islington, bearing a d. lodging-house keeper.—H. TURNER, Stoke-upon-Trent, cabinetmaker.—W. BAXTER, Oldbury, Worcester-shire, plumber.—J. MACALPIN, Chesham, ironmonger.—J. CULSHAW, Walsall, Birmingham, miller.—J. B. BAXTER, miller.—J. AXFORD and G. GREENWALD, Bridgewater, Somersetshire, timber merchants.—W. P. CECIL, Leeds, flintcrafter.—J. LINLEY, Sheffield, manufacturer of edge tools.—G. F. LUND, Manchester, commission agent.

RESOLUTIONS.—P. JOHNSON, Herdhill, Stirling-shire, grocer.—J. OATE, Johnstone, Renfrewshire, joiner.—M. KELLAR, Ballemanach, Argyleshire, farmer.—J. BOSTON, Airdrie, Lanarkshire.—J. LOUDON, Port Dundas, Glasgow, spirit merchant.—A. HAY, Stockley, Banffshire, farmer.—J. G. HORSKISS, Edinburgh, writer.

HORNIMAN'S PURE TEA, not being covered

with powdered colour, prevents the Chinese passing off the low priced, brown autumn leaves, consequently lasting strength is always found in this tea. Prices 2s. 8d. 4s. and 1s. 4d. per lb. in packets. Pursell, 87, Cornhill, and 119, Cheapside; Elphinstone, 227, Regent-st.; Gould, 195, Oxford-st.; Wolf, 75, St. Paul's; Webster, Moorgate-st.; Bearman, Hackney; J. C. B. BAXTER, Oldbury, Worcester-shire, plumber.—J. MACALPIN, Chesham, ironmonger.—J. CULSHAW, Walsall, Birmingham, miller.—J. B. BAXTER, miller.—J. AXFORD and G. GREENWALD, Bridgewater, Somersetshire, timber merchants.—W. P. CECIL, Leeds, flintcrafter.—J. LINLEY, Sheffield, manufacturer of edge tools.—G. F. LUND, Manchester, commission agent.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST TEAS IN

ENGLAND are to be obtained of PHILLIPS and CO., Tea Merchants, 8, King William-street, City, London, E.C.

Good strong tea will fetch 2s. 6d., 2s. 4d., 2s. 2d., 2s., and 1s. 6d. per lb. in packets. Pursell, 87, Cornhill, and 119, Cheapside; Elphinstone, 227, Regent-st.; Gould, 195, Oxford-st.; Wolf, 75, St. Paul's; Webster, Moorgate-st.; Bearman, Hackney; J. C. B. BAXTER, Oldbury, Worcester-shire, plumber.—J. MACALPIN, Chesham, ironmonger.—J. CULSHAW, Walsall, Birmingham, miller.—J. B. BAXTER, miller.—J. AXFORD and G. GREENWALD, Bridgewater, Somersetshire, timber merchants.—W. P. CECIL, Leeds, flintcrafter.—J. LINLEY, Sheffield, manufacturer of edge tools.—G. F. LUND, Manchester, commission agent.

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AUSTRALIA.—Mr. and Mrs. JOHN ISAACS, 319 and 320, Strand (opposite Somerset House), W.C., continue giving highest prices in Cash for Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Clothes, Regiments, Underclothing, Boots, Hosiery, and Miscellaneous goods. Letters attended to. Parcels from the country, the utmost value returned same day. Established 48 years.

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6. From the intimate connection subsisting between mind and body, it is health of the one must conduce to the serenity of the other.
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pimples on the face, redness and roughness of the skin. Sold by all Chemists in stamped bottles, or a box sent by post from the proprietor, Mr. Sumner, Chemist, 43, Curtain-road, E.C., on receipt of fifteen stamps. They are not aperient.

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Indigestion and Sick Headache, Torpid Liver, Inactive Bowels, &c., COCKLE'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS are strongly recommended, as, by combining aromatic, tonic, and aperient properties, they remove all oppressive accumulations, strengthen the stomach, induce a healthy appetite and impart tranquillity to the nervous system. Prepared only by JAMES COCKLE, Surgeon, 18, New Orchard-street, and to be had of all Medicine Vendors, in boxes, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

CONSUMPTION AND ASTHMA CURED.

Dr. H. JAMES discovered, while in the East Indies, a certain CURE FOR CONSUMPTION, Asthma, Bronchitis, Colds, and General Debility. The remedy was discovered by him when his only child, a daughter, was given up to die. His child was cured, and is now alive and well. Desirous of benefiting his fellow creatures, he will send post free to those who wish it the recipe, containing full directions for making and successfully using this remedy on receipt of their names, with stamped envelope for return postage. Address O.P. Brown, 14, Cecil-street, Strand.

THE SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY SUNDAY

EXCURSIONS reduced to 4s.—These Excursions to Ramsgate, Margate, Dover, Folkestone, Canterbury, Hastings, and St. Leonards, at reduced rates (10s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 10s.), and to the other attractive places on the line, will be continued for the season on the 6th of May. For particulars see bills.

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Every Evening (except Saturday) at Eight, Thursday and Saturday Afternoons at Three, in their Popular Illustrations, "OUR HOME CIRCLES" and "EASTSIDE STUDIES," introducing a variety of amusing and interesting sketches from Real Life, with characteristic songs, at the ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street. Admission, 1s., 2s., 3s., 4s. Secured at the Gallery; and at Cramer, Beale, and Co.'s, 201, Regent-street. Last nights of SALLY SKEGGS.

MR. SIMS REEVES' BENEFIT at the

MR. SIMS REEVES has the honour to announce that he has made arrangements with the Directors of the Monday Popular Concerts to take his Benefit at the St. James's Hall, on Monday Evening, April 23, on which occasion the programme will be selected from the Works of various Masters. Principal Performers—Miss Arabella Goddard, M. Sainton, and Signor Platti. Vocalists—Madame Sainton-Davy, Mrs. Sims Reeves, and Mr. Sims Reeves. Conductor, Mr. Benedict. Stalls 1s., 6d., and 3s. Balcony, 5s. Unreserved seats, 1s., may be obtained of Chappell and Co., 50, New Bond-street; Cramer, Beale, and Co., 70, Regent-street; Hammond (Julien's), 214, Regent-street; Keith, Prowse, and Co., 49, Cheapside; and at the Hall, 28, Piccadilly.

MR. ALBERT SMITH'S MONT BLANC

Every Night (but Saturday) at Eight, and Tuesday and Saturday Afternoons at Three o'clock. Stalls, 2s., which can be taken at the Egyptian Hall, daily; Area, 2s., Gallery, 1s.

MISS JULIA ST. GEORGE.—Mr. HOWARD

PAUL here announces that, in consequence of the illness of Mrs. Howard Paul, he has engaged the distinguished actress and vocalist Miss JULIA ST. GEORGE, who will give her brilliant entertainment "Home and Foreign Lyrics," at the St. James's Hall, Piccadilly, on Monday next, and every evening during the week (Thursday excepted), and on Tuesday and Saturday Morning at Three. Stalls, 3s., area, 2s.; gallery, 1s. Commence at Eight.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

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Established 1824. All persons who effect policies on the Participating Scale before June 30, 1860, will be entitled to a Special Bonus to one year's additional share of profits over later Assurers. Tables of Rates and Forms of Proposal can be obtained of any of the Society's Agents, or of

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LADIES' GAZETTE OF FASHION for May, price 1s., post-free, 1s. 1d. 100 Mantles, Dresses, and Bonnets, and full-sized Cut out Patterns of Summer Zouave Jacket.

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BOUQUET is the fashionable Perfume for this season. Price 2s. 6d. Ent. Stationers' Hall. Sold by all Perfumers and Chemists. Rimmel, 95, Strand; 21, Cornhill; and Crystal Palace.

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